

OVERSEAS

Dr Owen leaves for Windhoek in last ditch move to get UN plan for Namibia accepted

By David Spauler
Diplomatic Correspondent

In a last ditch attempt to persuade the new South African Government to drop its plans for an early election in Namibia (South-West Africa) to accept the United Nations' solution instead, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, left London last night for Windhoek.

He will join the foreign ministers of the United States, France, West Germany and Canada there for talks with the local political leaders, and then go on to Pretoria for crucial discussions with Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, on Monday and Tuesday.

Dr Owen confessed yesterday that he had little more to offer than his "eternal optimism", but felt it would be extremely foolish not to take this final chance of trying to get an internationally agreed plan for Namibia's independence.

The key argument which Dr Owen and his colleagues will put to Mr Botha is that a settlement which is recognized by the international community will be in South Africa's own interest, whereas an election in December, under the auspices of South Africa, will not be recognized.

He will argue that the gap of a few months between an election now and a United Nations supervised election is surely not so important as to jeopardize the efforts of the past 18 months.

Dr Owen said yesterday: "We want to satisfy all the parties in Namibia." Granting that some of the South African anxieties were "quite normal", he added that the most important point was to ensure that the arrangements for the proposed election were fair to all the participants.

The whole problem is to involve the United Nations in the process, he said. "The past negotiations have all been concerned with how to get a framework in which the United Nations is involved and can then recognize the result of the elections."

Asked about economic sanctions against South Africa, Dr Owen said they were not going to Pretoria to negotiate on the basis of threatening South Africa. "They can read, they can see the pressures which are starting to develop if the United Nations refused," he said.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Windhoek: Under no circumstances was the multiethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) prepared to accept a postponement of the constituent assembly elections due to be held in Namibia in December, the alliance's chief secretary, said in an interview here today.

He said that if South Africa agreed to a postponement during next week's meeting with the foreign ministers of the five Western powers, "it will do so at its own risk and most prepared to face the consequences."

He added: "For our part we are determined to go ahead."

It is widely expected that the DTA's firm stand will be supported by the South African Government which regards the DTA as voicing the collective opinion of the Namibian people.

Mr Manne said the territory's 250,000 inhabitants were fed up with seeing promises of elections and independence continually delayed. They wanted to see an irreversible step taken towards independence.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In another interview, Dr Lukas de Vries, President of the influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church, gave a warning of serious consequences if South Africa rejected Western plans not to push ahead with an internal settlement in Namibia.

While emphasizing his rejection of violence, he forecast that failure at next week's talks would lead to an intensified war along Namibia's northern border and eventually throughout the whole country.

Dr Owen said yesterday: "We want to satisfy all the parties in Namibia." Granting that some of the South African anxieties were "quite normal", he added that the most important point was to ensure that the arrangements for the proposed election were fair to all the participants.

The whole problem is to involve the United Nations in the process, he said. "The past negotiations have all been concerned with how to get a framework in which the United Nations is involved and can then recognize the result of the elections."

Asked about economic sanctions against South Africa, Dr Owen said they were not going to Pretoria to negotiate on the basis of threatening South Africa. "They can read, they can see the pressures which are starting to develop if the United Nations refused," he said.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Windhoek: Under no circumstances was the multiethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) prepared to accept a postponement of the constituent assembly elections due to be held in Namibia in December, the alliance's chief secretary, said in an interview here today.

He said that if South Africa agreed to a postponement during next week's meeting with the foreign ministers of the five Western powers, "it will do so at its own risk and most prepared to face the consequences."

He added: "For our part we are determined to go ahead."

It is widely expected that the DTA's firm stand will be supported by the South African Government which regards the DTA as voicing the collective opinion of the Namibian people.

He added: "For our part we are determined to go ahead."

It is widely expected that the DTA's firm stand will be supported by the South African Government which regards the DTA as voicing the collective opinion of the Namibian people.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In another interview, Dr Lukas de Vries, President of the influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church, gave a warning of serious consequences if South Africa rejected Western plans not to push ahead with an internal settlement in Namibia.

While emphasizing his rejection of violence, he forecast that failure at next week's talks would lead to an intensified war along Namibia's northern border and eventually throughout the whole country.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In another interview, Dr Lukas de Vries, President of the influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church, gave a warning of serious consequences if South Africa rejected Western plans not to push ahead with an internal settlement in Namibia.

While emphasizing his rejection of violence, he forecast that failure at next week's talks would lead to an intensified war along Namibia's northern border and eventually throughout the whole country.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In another interview, Dr Lukas de Vries, President of the influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church, gave a warning of serious consequences if South Africa rejected Western plans not to push ahead with an internal settlement in Namibia.

While emphasizing his rejection of violence, he forecast that failure at next week's talks would lead to an intensified war along Namibia's northern border and eventually throughout the whole country.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In another interview, Dr Lukas de Vries, President of the influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church, gave a warning of serious consequences if South Africa rejected Western plans not to push ahead with an internal settlement in Namibia.

While emphasizing his rejection of violence, he forecast that failure at next week's talks would lead to an intensified war along Namibia's northern border and eventually throughout the whole country.

However, he said, the DTA was prepared to continue negotiations on the original Western settlement plan once the constituent assembly had been elected. "But we are not prepared to negotiate on the basis of the United Nations plan."

The DTA had little confidence in the United Nations because of the international body's close links with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).



Sid Vicious bail: A New York court today set bail at \$30,000 (£25,000) for Sid Vicious, the British punk rock singer, charged with murdering his first friend in their hotel room.

Mr Vicious, aged 21, has denied killing Nancy Spungen, an American go-go dancer, who was found stabbed to death yesterday. The prosecution had opposed bail.

Clean streets leading issue in Greek local elections

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 13

For six million Greek voters the choice in Sunday's municipal elections lies between the choice of a clean street and the choice of a dirty street.

The Opposition parties are giving heavy political overtones to the local elections in 26 towns and 5,761 villages. They have nominated candidates and are urging their supporters to cast, in a sense, a no-confidence vote against the Karamanlis Government.

The Government is keeping out of the electoral battle. It urges people to elect the best mayor, but refuses to give official party blessing to any candidates.

The state-controlled radio and television have orders to maintain strict neutrality even to the absurd extent of banning for two weeks the music of Mikis Theodorakis, because he is the Communist Party's candidate for Athens.

"Give four minutes of your Sunday to safeguard your city for the next four years," is the slogan on a Government advertisement urging citizens not to let their Sunday outing interfere with their voting duties.

It usually takes more than four minutes to reach the polls.

ing stations in Athens as one has to wangle through cars double-parked on pavements and mountains of uncollected rubbish bags.

But one is reminded that these are the same people who are bound to draw political conclusions from the local election results.

In most cities, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek), the main opposition party, and the pro-Soviet Communist Party (KKE) have joined forces to back a common candidate. Not in Athens, however. Here Pasek supports Mr Dimitrios Beis, the sole former mayor of a residential Athens suburb, while the KKE nominates Mikis Theodorakis.

They are competing against Mr George Pliatas, who was a successful Mayor of Athens just before the 1967 colonels' coup.

If Mr Pliatas wins on Sunday, it will mean he must poll over 50 per cent of the votes in a traditionally left-wing city; this will certainly be regarded as a political success, for Mr Karamanlis.

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

Amin assassination attempt

Nairobi, Oct 13—President Amin of Uganda has escaped a new assassination attempt, the eleventh since he took power, reports from Kampala said today.

Guns were fired with automatic rifles and threw grenades at the President's official car which was going to a graduation ceremony at Makerere University.

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

Iran ends press censorship

Teheran, Oct 13—The Iranian Government tonight bowed to demands by striking journalists for an end to censorship, according to Iran radio.

Press sources said the strike which has closed all newspapers for two days would probably end tomorrow.

Journalists stopped work on Wednesday after Army officers entered Iran's two biggest dailies, *Ettelaat* and *Kayhan*, and said they would have to approve all copy for publication.

Press sources said a compromise agreement provided for an official Government declaration ruling out censorship in return for a guarantee that papers would not criticize the armed forces or the Shah.

Meanwhile, the Government faced the most serious challenge of its seven chaotic weeks in office when the opposition National Front Party called a peaceful strike as mourning for hundreds killed after martial law was imposed in 12 cities last month.

An opposition leader said the call was for peaceful closure of shops and offices on the fourth day after martial law and the killings, the most important day in the Shia Muslim community's mourning cycle.

The press strike climaxed two weeks of mounting turmoil in Iran after a rash of pay strikes by many Government officials, including schools and the post office, and clashes between security forces and anti-Government demonstrators in several provincial towns in which at least 15 people died.—Reuter.

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

Errors by Karpov give Korchnoi another win

From Harry Colombek
Chess Correspondent
Baguio, Oct 13

Viktor Korchnoi won the adjourned thirty-first game in the world championship match here today and thus, by a dramatic run of three wins out of four games, has brought his score up to 5-5 after being 2-5 less than two weeks ago.

That he has done so is partly due to his own wonderfully resilient play and partly to a collapse on the part of Anatoly Karpov that is unprecedented in my recollection of all the past world championship matches.

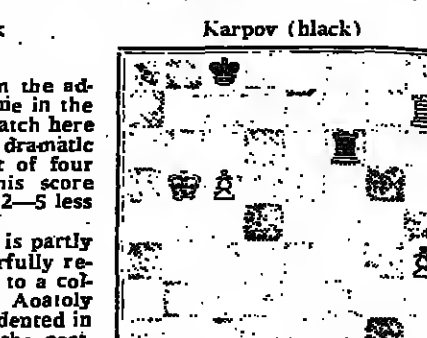
What has appeared most significant in this stage of the match is the quality of the endgame play, very fine by Korchnoi, and miserable by the world champion.

Korchnoi's seconds had told all night in an endeavour to find a winning line for Korchnoi, but in vain. There were a number of winning tries but all ended in a draw.

It was Karpov who discovered a winning line for his opponent by playing at least two bad moves, one shortly after resumption of play when he played 50... R-K5 when he should have kept his rook on the back rank and again on the fifty-seventh move when he should have played R-B5 instead of P-QR4.

The extraordinary circumstance of the game was that even when playing the difficult ending Karpov was still moving much more quickly than his adversary, and had taken one and a half hours less than Korchnoi on the clock when he resigned.

In the final position Korchnoi had rook and two pawns versus Karpov's rook, and indeed the champion might well have resigned earlier. Now, with the score of the match Karpov 5,



Korchnoi (white) Position where Karpov resigned

Korchnoi S with 21 draws, a tense situation has arisen in which one win will clinch the match for either party and the issue can easily be decided by one move.

Karpov is due to have the white pieces in a thirty-second game on Saturday, but there would be little surprise if he were to postpone this game in an attempt to recover his shattered morale.

Thirty-first game. White Korchnoi, black Karpov. Game a gambit declined.

47... P-P P-P
48... P-KK1 P-KK1
49... P-KK1 P-KK1
50... P-KK1 P-KK1
51... P-KK1 P-KK1
52... P-KK1 P-KK1
53... P-KK1 P-KK1
54... P-KK1 P-KK1
55... P-KK1 P-KK1
56... P-KK1 P-KK1
57... P-KK1 P-KK1
58... P-KK1 P-KK1
59... P-KK1 P-KK1
60... P-KK1 P-KK1
61... P-KK1 P-KK1
62... P-KK1 P-KK1
63... P-KK1 P-KK1
64... P-KK1 P-KK1
65... P-KK1 P-KK1
66... P-KK1 P-KK1
67... P-KK1 P-KK1
68... P-KK1 P-KK1
69... P-KK1 P-KK1
70... P-KK1 P-KK1
71... P-KK1 P-KK1
72... P-KK1 P-KK1
73... P-KK1 P-KK1
74... P-KK1 P-KK1
75... P-KK1 P-KK1
76... P-KK1 P-KK1
77... P-KK1 P-KK1
78... P-KK1 P-KK1
79... P-KK1 P-KK1
80... P-KK1 P-KK1
81... P-KK1 P-KK1
82... P-KK1 P-KK1
83... P-KK1 P-KK1
84... P-KK1 P-KK1
85... P-KK1 P-KK1
86... P-KK1 P-KK1
87... P-KK1 P-KK1
88... P-KK1 P-KK1
89... P-KK1 P-KK1
90... P-KK1 P-KK1
91... P-KK1 P-KK1
92... P-KK1 P-KK1
93... P-KK1 P-KK1
94... P-KK1 P-KK1
95... P-KK1 P-KK1
96... P-KK1 P-KK1
97... P-KK1 P-KK1
98... P-KK1 P-KK1
99... P-KK1 P-KK1
100... P-KK1 P-KK1

UN envoy optimistic on future peace in Beirut

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Oct 13

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, returning here today from his peacekeeping mission to Lebanon on behalf of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has voiced "cautious optimism" that the ceasefire will hold and that the situation in Beirut can now be brought under control.

He said the hopes of all parties are pinned on the outcome of Sunday's meeting of Arab foreign ministers, presided over by President Sarkis, at the Beirut Palace near Beirut, at which the mandate of the Arab peacekeeping force will be discussed.

The Prince's talks with leaders of all factions involved, including the Palestinians, had indicated a consensus that fighting must not be resumed until the Lebanese "must settle the problem among themselves" with negotiations replacing the use of weapons.

Although he did not say so specifically, there are indications that in his contacts the Prince obtained the consent of each party for the Arab force to move into buffer zones between the sectors of east and west Beirut, but with a greatly reduced role for the Syrian contingent.

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Angry reaction to Singapore tanker explosion

Singapore, Oct 13—There has been angry criticism of shipyard safety procedures as the death toll in the Singapore tanker explosion rose to 61 today.

The English-language newspaper *New Nation* described the safety record of Singapore's ship-repairing yards as "shameful" in its report of yesterday's explosion and fire on board the Greek-owned tanker *Spyros*.

An official statement said the Ministry of Labour had constantly reminded the shipping industry of what it called the need to exercise the utmost care to ensure safety at work.—Reuter.

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

different route from the official one used by the official motorcade. The assassins managed to flee.

Meanwhile Kampala radio, monitored here, today reported that Ugandan forces were following an invading Tanzanian force very closely but are not yet in action.

Last night President Nyerere of Tanzania described the Ugandan allegation of an invasion as "complete lies".

But, as is routine practice, the Ugandan leader was travelling in an unmarked car on a

Britain sees 'gleam of light' in Smith offer

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday before leaving for Namibia that he was ready to meet Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, "at any time or any place" if the purpose of such a meeting was to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia.

The statement by Mr Smith in Washington on Thursday that he was now ready to attend an all-party conference was "a gleam of light", Dr Owen said, provided it was not bedged with preconditions.

The trouble was that Mr Smith invariably left things too late, the Foreign Secretary said. He was far from hopeful that there was sufficient movement now to make a conference a practical proposition.

While in Namibia Dr Owen will confer with Mr Cyrus Voce, the American Secretary of State, on the next move in Rhodesia.

Reaffirming the British view, in response to journalists' suggestions, that it was not appropriate for Mr Smith to visit London, Dr Owen said the circumstances were entirely different from those in the United States. He himself was always careful to avoid making any personal attacks on Mr Smith,

in order to concentrate on the real issues. But he would be ready to meet him face to face, as he had done on previous occasions, if it was to help promote a settlement.

Dr Owen made it clear that the all-party conference, which has been the Anglo-American objective for the past six months, could only succeed if there was a prior measure of agreement on the framework of a settlement, including the independence constitution.

The various elements of the settlement were still open to discussion and negotiation, he said. What was not open to modification was the fifth principle laid down by Britain for independence, that a settlement must be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

Laws of Rhodesia, which from Lusaka, the already-disputed capital, were to be applied to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, were to be applied to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

The United States (Z

Saturday Review

War diary

by Stephen Spender

Horizon, edited by Cyril Connolly, whose first number appeared in September, 1939, was nostalgic, anti-bureaucratic, witty, irritating and concerned with personal tastes—an antidote to the war which nevertheless represented values for which a good many English felt they were fighting. Stephen Spender kept a diary of those first days which Horizon published.

4 SEPTEMBER

Greenwood and Sinclair were on the wireless last night. They talked about gallant Poland, our liberties, democracy, etc., in a way which raised very grave doubts in my mind. Greenwood even talked about fighting the last war to end war. Personally, I prefer Chamberlain's line to all this sanctimoniousness, which is that he has done his best to give Hitler everything but oow feels that he can give nothing more. I dislike all the talk about God defending the right.

There is no omniscience on one's side. One doesn't have to choose between good and evil, right and wrong, but between various kinds of evil. It is not a conflict between God and the Devil, Christ and Judas, but between the systems reorganised by Hitler and Chamberlain.

With all humility, I am on the side of the Chamberlain system against fascism. The fundamental reason is that I hate the idea of being regimented and losing my personal freedom of action. I carry this feeling too far, in fact I must admit I carry it to the point of hysteria—i.e. the point where I would really fight. I dread the idea of being ordered about and being made to do what I don't want to do in a cause I hate. This fear has even forced me into a certain isolation, to which I find that the personalities of my fellow beings often impose a resolute and unwelcome sense of obligation on me.

There you are, you analyse your hatred of fascism and it comes to a desire to be left alone. At school you allowed the other boys to take your possessions from you, but finally there was something which you fought for blindly—the possibility of being alone. When you feel that another personality is obstructing the development of your own, you feel an embarrassment which is really the repression of rage.

Of course, there are other reasons, arising from this. As long as somewhere in society, in individuals, there are centres of isolation, there is also a possibility of development and change. Fascism is not even an aristocratic form of society in which the people at the top, like windows in their minds, light within darkness, centres of air and space. They are just the levers which crush the living into a solid mass of weight and darkness. I am living all the time for the possibility of change. The life I love is now like a rapid current in a pool which threatens any moment to become one solid block of ice.

Well then, if war is madness and Hitler is mad, why reply to madness with madness? Why fight? Why not be a pacifist? The answer is that I am not sufficiently a mystic to believe that if Hitler won we would not lose the values which I care about—the possibility of individual development, artistic creation and social change. (2) That politics, the possibilities of acting effectively are always limited to certain very definite lines. They are not, as some people seem to imagine, extended to every possible idealistic and utopian attitude. Given a war, the peace, a pacifist is simply a person who has put himself politically out of action, and who in doing so is probably helping the other side. Possibly helping the other side may sometimes further the cause of the peace, but in this war I don't see how it can. Of course, there is a great deal to be got out of refusing to touch evil, in the way of saving one's own soul and being a good example to future generations. But actually, personal salvation and getting myself into a morally correct position superior to my contemporaries, does not appeal to me, perhaps because I don't believe in a system of rewards and punishments in an after-life. If I ran away it would be because I wanted to save my skin or get on with my work, not because I felt that the world at war was unendurably wicked.

5 SEPTEMBER

Oh, but books are crammed with all these arguments. If I started making speeches, I would use them, and as I did so I would feel a growing doubt in my own mind about their validity. I would be saying to myself, "Yes, I do, really and truly, believe that, so why is this doubt growing like a fungus in my mind? Why do I imagine that someone over there in the corner is smugging? That that man with his hair so far back over his temples and wearing a brown tweed jacket knows the answer to everything I am saying? Gradually conviction is seeping out of the hall, like water out of a tank, with every word I say."

Doubtless my own contempt for my father's recruiting speeches during the last war undermines my faith in politics.

ical arguments. When I start a train of argument it is like one of those trains on the Berlin underground which strut confidently above the street on their raised viaducts, surrounded below by the telegraph poles, flashing through the slums, seem to think.

I shall try to recollect Germany as it was 1929-32 when I lived there for several months of each year. The people I knew were not like the present rulers of Germany, not like the SS men, not like the army, though I think I understand the army. Germans have a greater capacity, I should say, than any other people of evolving the idea of peace—Rube.

To us and to the French, peace is a negative state when we are getting on with our business and private lives and are not at war. But to the Germans a state of peace is something positive and breathing and constructive, as opposed to a state of war. The positive idea of peace permeates a great deal of German romantic literature and music. Works like the slow movements of Beethoven's Second and Fourth Symphonies are byms to peace. They sum up a vision of a landscape exhalant peace. *Daemmerung* is a peaceful world, and words like *Heim, Heimat, Friede, Ruhe*, are loaded with a greater weight of emotion than the corresponding words in other languages. Other peace-music is Schubert's songs, Beethoven's early piano and piano-violin sonatas.

Perhaps it is that the German landscape is particularly peaceful. I think of the Rhine at evening, the Harz mountains, the shores of the Alster at Hamburg with the heavy scent of lilies blossom on a summer evening. I have a German relative who is the wife of a U-Boat Commander. They live in Kiel, which has just been bombed. She plays the piano very well. Recently she came to London and she played an early Beethoven Sonata to us at my grandfather's house. She had played the slow movement her face was streaming with tears. "Excuse me," she said, "but this music is so full of peace. I remember expressing to this same relative my doubts about the Nazis. She said, 'Oh, but I saw Goebbels address a meeting. He has the face of a saint—*ein Heiliger*.'"

Ten years after the war, Germany was full of peace. It dripped with peace, we swam in peace, no one knew what to do with all the German peace. They built houses with flat roofs, they sunbathed, they walked with linked hands under the lime trees, they lay together in the pine forest, they talked about Freisch. Above all, everything was new, and everyone was young. They liked the English very much and they were sorry about the war. They talked about the terrible time they had during the inflation.

This was in Hamburg. I used to bathe and I went to parties of young people. I had never enjoyed parties before and I overcame since, but these were like living in the atmosphere of a Blue Period Picasso. Everyone was beautiful, and gentle, everyone was young, so one was smart. On summer evenings they danced in the half light, and when they were tired of dancing they lay down in the forest, on the beach, on mattresses, on the bare floor. They laughed a great deal, smiling with their innocent eyes and showing well-shaped but not very strong teeth. Sometimes they let one down, sometimes they poked one stole, for example, but there was no sin. I am not being ironic. There really

was no sin, as there is in this kind of life in Paris or London.

Of course, it was all very superficial, it has been blown away now. I could not dance. I could not speak German. I stood rather outside it. I think now of the east refugees who were the exclusive, confident students of the Weimar Republic days. Perhaps it was all fictitious, but now in letting the mirage fade from the mind, I got very near to the truth, because everything in Germany is inclined to be fictitious. The German tends to think of his life as an operatic cycle emerging from a series of myths. There was the War, then there was the Inflation, then there was the period of Youth and the Weimar Republic, then there was the Christing, then there was Hitler. Every German can readily explain him or herself in terms of What We Have Been Through.

This passive attitude to life, the tendency to consider oneself a product of circumstances and environment beyond one's control, gives one the connection between the breakdown of external standards and the private standards of people. A young man fighting in the Spanish War wrote a poem to his beloved, beginning:

Heart of the Heartless world. He was either optimistic or very lucky. It would have been truer to write:

Heartless one of the heartless world. I was 20 in those days, and I was caught up mostly with the idea of Friendship—*Freundschaft*, which was a very significant aspect of the life of the Weimar Republic. This, if it was frank, was also idealistic. It was not cynical, shame-faced, smart, snobbish or stodgy, as so often in England. It was more like Walt Whitman's idea of camaraderie. I admit that I do not feel at all easy about this now, but I set it down for what it was. Two friends, young men, faced the world together, they camped, they travelled, they were happy in each other's company. There was usually a cer-

tain unpossessiveness about these relationships, a certain casualness, a frank and promiscuous admiration of beauty. The Germans had a reputation at that time of being homosexual, but I think it would be truer to say that they were bisexual, though there were of course a few of those zealous and martyrs who really hate women, whom one finds everywhere. But when the young, handsome German looked for in the world was a reflection of his own qualities in either man or woman. It was part of the myth that he should "travel light" and have no responsibilities.

A life in which people are exercising sexual freedom without apparently anyone suffering or paying for it in any way, is attractive. One wonders how it was done. In this case, I think it was done at the price of making everything else on the same level. The new architecture, the haubaus at Dessau, the social equality, the most casual affair, marriage, an abortion, a party, were all just the same. They were a pack of cards all of equal value precariously built up so that when one fell, the whole house came down.

Again and again I had experience of the German ignorance of Jews. Later, when Christopher Isherwood and I were staying on Insel Ruegen, and when the Nazis were doing exercises every evening in the woods and the "movement"

had become a serious menace, I got to know one or two of these young men. They were not gay, irresponsible, intelligent, like my Hamburg friends. They were heavy, stupid, but friendly, and well-meaning. They seemed perfectly content to lounge round all day sunbathing, listening to the band, going to the dance hall in the evening, and having their girls in the "five trees" afterwards among the hungry mosquitoes. But actually their lives lacked light-heartedness. For instance, when they sunbathed, they would build little forts for themselves on the beach, set up a flagpole, hoist a Nazi flag on it and gaze upwards in reverence. While they were lounging round listening to the music, they seemed always to be waiting for a patriotic air, and when one was played, they would stand stiffly to attention. It was a queer upward in

I was with two of them on some such occasion as this when suddenly I lost my temper, and said "Ich bin ein Jude!" They laughed incredulously. "You a Jew? Impossible. Why, you're the perfect Nordic type," said one of them. "You're tall, you have blue eyes, fair hair, Scandinavian features," said the other, "that's why we like you." This astonished me. "Then what do you think when you meet a Jew?" I asked. "We want to kill and destroy the Jew," they said. "We want to crush him and knock him

down." "Then," I said, "I am a Jew, please knock me down." They looked at me, stared, and I felt the deceptiveness of this wolf in Nordic clothing. I felt quite sorry for them. Then I got angry. "I don't believe you have any idea what a Jew looks like," I said. "You imagine a monster who really you have to deal with a human being. I don't believe you know what you're talking about, and your heads are stuffed with stupid hatred and lies." Probably I didn't know enough German to put it quite like that, but I worked myself up into a rage and rushed home to laugh with Christopher Isherwood about it.

On another occasion someone made friends with me in a train specifically because I was of the Nordic type, and, in fact, I was exactly the kind of warm response that a Nordic appearance arouses in some Germans. How can one understand the tremendous interest to appearance of a military race? A uniform, a face, a uniform physique, dressed in uniform, and marching in a way my Hamburg friends who wanted girls to be like boys and everyone to have a lovely face, so a perfect body, had their craving for uniformity, too.

Certainly, 1929 was the beginning of the slump, and the end of the effectiveness of the Weimar Republic.

6 SEPTEMBER

I want to go on about Germany, about my landlord in Berlin, about Curtius, but I feel too tired, I can't go on. The first thing about any war is that everyone is tired, and tries at war are countries of tiredness, fatigue, becomes a spiritual experience. It becomes an illumination, fetters of habit which make one wash and shave every day, which make one preface every contact with one's neighbour with embarrassment, fall away, and one enters into a more easy relationship with one's fellow beings, an exhausted, simplified state of being oneself. The wrong words which come into one's mind, which the rigid discipline of wakefulness would reject, suddenly the right ones, everything flows freely and nervously, one does not even resent the heavy weight on one's eyes, because one sees so much right.

There was an air raid warning last night. It seems so far away now. I imagine her in a red dressing gown and she looks pale and dazed. I don't imagine her happily. But I imagine her tenderly. I remember again the water, the flowing line of the hills, the rich harvest quality of Germany. Immediately, of course, I suspect it of a "certain falsity, a certain coarseness and clumsiness" and monotony of texture, but still it is there, there like Wordsworth's poem about the peasant girl E— took me all over the place. He had a little car, and when he wasn't watching the road, his eyes were on the stars on the roofs of North German villages, of mynkeys, playing at the Hagenbeck Zoo, of the Harz mountains. "If you like music we shall have a great deal in common," said when we first met, and if ever I admitted for one moment that I appreciated anything, his eyes were ready to smile. "Ah, we have a great deal in common."

So we went to the Harz mountains, stopped on our way at Brunswick where we saw in a very dusty and deserted gallery one of the finest Rembrandts I have ever seen. We visited some people called Harmao who had a house in the Harz mountains, like everyone else, had lost their money and all they had was the property itself, and I suppose, the salary of Professor Harmao. The whole family, grandmother, son, daughter-in-law, a grandson, two daughters and a brother and sister who were fellow students of Wolfgang's, they sat at a University, were there. Like nearly everyone I met in Germany at this time, they were obviously living from hand to mouth, they spent what they had, they laughed and talked a great deal, and yet they had an air of having lost everything.

Wolfgang, I had, rather pinched, vague features which had a certain pallid, distracted heavy which attracted me at the time. Several years later, after Hitler's rise to power, Wolfgang came to visit me in London. Earnest and pale as ever, he had a mission: he wanted to convert me to Nazism. Of course, there are things I do not like about the Nazis, he said, "I can't agree with their views on literature and art; I do not sympathize with the persecution of the Jews. I do not accept their explanation of the Reichstag fire (though there is more in it than you would think). I do not like Goebbels' propaganda. In fact, I dislike everything nasty about them. But all the same,

they have a faith." Here his fists clenched and his eyes burned with a dubious mystery. "They have restored to us our belief in Germany and life. Some of them are Idealists. There is a good deal of socialism in their economy." I roared as I had done before, I told him that the most dangerous propagandists of Nazism were people like himself who pretended that they did not approve of its bad qualities and yet had accepted it. I told him he was a dupe, and that the Nazis wouldn't care a damn about his feeble little qualifications to satisfy his own conscience, so long as they had got him where they had got him. I said, "If I were a German, as I well might be, I would be oow either be in a Concentration Camp or else deprived of every means of earning my living. You can't expect me to be fair. I don't care about your reasons." And I am ashamed to say that I kicked him out of the house. This was an unnecessary piece of self-righteousness on my part, because I heard later that he became disillusioned about the Nazis and was one of those unhappy, pained, gentle creatures who represent the heart of another Germany, and do not understand that it is happening to them. I have touched a deeper chord than I knew here, for he was not two or three of them, don't I know very well the peculiar whiteness and silliness of their eyes which seem to have been drained of pigment? These poor ghoshs are really beautiful in a sexless way, because, if one is a young man of another era, naturally one cannot expect to be virile. How closely I press now upon a secret! Why am I always attracted by these desolate spirits? There was one whom I met on the Hook of Holland, a boat oose, shortly before Hitler's rise to power. He was the son of a general, and oow that at least four names crowd on to me, I remember that they are all aristocrats and often close to the higher ranks of the army. I cannot remember the names, but they were the boys I called "Horns." He had round face with very well-formed features, delicate lips, china blue eyes, a tender complexion and brown hair of an almost feathery lightness. He was quiet and polite, but he had one small interest in the musical instrument—Wolfgang had a card-index to which he "collected" "Shakespeare's imagery"—Horn's hobby was playing the flute or making musical instruments or something. There's really nothing much to it, but it was that he had a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford and I used to call on him there and we went for walks. But he never became part of the life at Oxford. He was always just as gentle, just as isolated, and gradually grew away beyond the various interests in the musical instrument—or whatever—to a distress and restlessness of spirit that never ceased.

Another such was surely Jowon von Molke who wandered about Europe looking at pictures. They all had some mild aesthetic interest, but this was not their life, but which covered their refusal ever to speak about Germany. Perhaps, like Wolfgang, when the Nazis first came to power they flamed with a momentary hope which soon disappeared as they turned to their former hobbies. Adam von Trotter (changed in 1944 after the July conspiracy against Hitler) was a more energetic variation on this type of German. When I first met him he was an ardent Socialist, but in fact he was literally holding up in his rooms at Oxford a red banner which a Jewish girl with whom he lived had embroidered for a Peace Procession. When the Nazis came into power he took a complicated view of this, after all was perhaps the socialism he had been fighting for. He was a law-student and he pretended to admire enormously the legal code which the Nazis introduced with their revolution. He forced, rather crudely, the Jewish girl (who still used to visit Germany and camp with him in the woods) to admire this masterpiece. She told me that although she did not agree with the treatment of the Jews, etc., nevertheless, the documents in which the new laws were codified were marvellous. It was pathetic. I showed my lack of understanding again by fulminating.

But the most remarkable case was that of the young aristocrat I met at Isiah Berlin, only a few months ago. He was a Prussian and his name was Jobst. He had the fine looks of all these well-bred Germans, though in his case something seemed to have gone wrong. There were the blond hair, the blue eyes, the well-defined bones and strong jaw and yet in spite of his fine structure, his face seemed to have collapsed. Perhaps his mouth when in repose was almost too rich and well-formed, and when he moved it seemed to become distorted and his lips to disappear inside his mouth. He was tall and strongly built, but his movements were so nervous, and the veins of his hands stood out so much and were yet so fine that he seemed to be pulled the whole time by hundreds of thin threads. We talked about music, for which he had a passion. I remember that for some reason, we discussed love in music. But the idea of Germany, hung over us.

continued on page 10



هكذا من لاجل

The gift of nostalgia

For years, Wales was virtually untouched by Britain's postwar affluence, but now, thanks perhaps to the Protestant austerity of the land and the relative poverty of its economy. Although these very qualities have more recently exerted a strong pull on commuters, intelligent novelists and other semi-lifers, their tracks across the Marches to the mountains of Powys, Dyfed and Gwynedd seemed unlikely to do much for the host country's gastronomy unless it were to include green peas and broad beans among the sauce bottles and cornflake packets on the shelves of Welsh village stores.

Ironically, this migration has in the end worked out quite differently. The opening-up of the Welsh uplands has drawn in, as might have been predicted, a proportion of people who believe in living very well indeed. Even the very nationalism that breaks out in stiff-necked attitudes towards tourists has played its part by attracting people who have in common with the Welsh a mild distaste for the English, and by concentrating hoteliers' minds on the materials and the recipes that the Welsh countryside supports best.

The illustration of this process is an unpretentious farmhouse called Penlan Oleu, 800ft up in the Preselli hills between Narberth and Fishguard. It shelters Ann Carr, an Irishwoman whose little restaurant called the Pencock was certainly the best there has been in the Liverpool Road, Islingside. But there was 10 years and two countries ago (for she has been living in Turkey). The years between have enlarged her family and her repertoire alike, and Penlan Oleu has given her cows to milk, and roses to offer guests. Her partner, a useful Martin MacKown, also waits at table, and everyone is greeted by name and given dry sherry on arrival.

This sense of detail, enhanced for overnight guests by the provision of hot water bottles, blankets and a Gwynedd map, appears also in the home-baked wholemeal bread

and unsalted butter. Dinner costs £7, and there is no choice about the sweet stage, but meals show an instinctive sense of balance, with a vegetable soup followed perhaps by parsleyed ham or cheese mousse with walnuts, and then fruit or a warm crusty loaf with lemon and jam, or moistness of Welsh lamb with apricot sauce.

A half-Stilton is brought next, and plum cheese and chocolate. Gintreau cream or Cefnau cream is another compliment to the Celtic tradition round matters off. The wines come from Berry Bros. and what with these and the whiskey in the pudding, the eminent Welshman who thought he had been caught up in a misgaze may be excused for his light-headedness.

Julian and Juliet Whitmarsh pay their English compliments to the Celts in the shape of Breton or Cornish savoury pastries, and then, as another touch that these pies thought no doubt perfectly appropriate for a bard's yawning or tin-mining, sit rather heavily on the stomachs of the sedentary folk who find their way to this stone-flagged pub at Llowes not far from the book mountain. Ray-on-Wye, as the book is called, is a book mountain had its origins in a smart businessman's realization that Welsh working men's clubs were now more interested in bingo than in the libraries that their self-educating forebears had accumulated; and one Rednor Arms meal recently described to the *Good Food Guide* as "celebrated examples of a research project to run a restaurant in mid-Wales". Truly, there are more ways of living off the Welsh than filling their ungartered soil or abstracting their water to reservoirs in Liverpool and Birmingham.

However, it was a good meal, and Julian Whitmarsh's more successful dishes include his pigeon and walnut pie (the tenderness for walnuts evident), although it must have derived from his sojourn to southern France, and lamb with spir-

its, roast duck with green figs, and frangipane tart. The atmosphere of the place is casual with light music in the bar and on the terrace both at lunchtime and in the evening. The wines stocked deserve no better than casual quaffing, and some of them, not even that, but the hand-pumpen beer is Felix Dole's Dragon.

A very different attitude is expressed by Gramme and Pamela Barrett at Robeston House Hotel, near Haverfordwest: they stock beer only on sufferance, and aim to make their wine cellar one of the best in the principality. In food matters, too, they are very conscious of their mission, but a little consciousness can be forgiven to people who are determined to spread the natural flavours of the superb materials that surround them by sea and land. To winter they make a point of offering pheasant, grouse, venison and roach, and in summer people report folk-bake salmon (sea trout), "generous and excellent" fresh salmon with shrimp sauce, and sea bass Dugèrè. Roast lamb with juniper sauce, and a crispy roast duck, with vegetables from the walled garden of this comfortable old house, are also well cooked. The £12.50 for spare ribs to start, with pork, and hazelnut gâteau or a tangy lemon syllabub to round the meal off. Dinner costs £5.50 - inclusive for three courses, and they make wine-drinking reasonably accessible with a red-and-white vin du pays for £2.50. £12.50, especially, is good for a mousselle at £3.30, and good claret (Ch. Fonbatet 1970, £4.95).

Finally, since it is reasonable to expect an election before the next *Guide* appears in March, and the people who follow the Cardiff constituency are looking for cheaper or better served food than truite farcie à la crème in Gibsons or cailles au beurre noir in Harpers', attention had better be drawn to one of the new-wave restaurants which - as recent experience has

guide-surpass in other cities the standards that you prevail in London.

He recalled to me a "very early visitor" - many memories of childhood feasts in Tiger Bay during the 1930s? Perhaps, it did the same for George Thomas, who opened his business, it is not recorded what the Speaker of the House of Commons said on the occasion, but bearing in mind the quality of what he has spent his days listening to at Westminster, beef balls, soup or glaucous rice flour cake can hardly be a surprise for him.

Anyway people who have lived in the trail thus blazed, report enthusiastically of the prawn bar kovi, roast pork dumplings and prawns to rice, prawns (a la) soup, and the dim-sum, which served up till 8pm. Service of "brouillade", glazed, salty, crisp chicken, beef in Cantonese sauce, steamed sea bass, and steamed "Eight Treasures" duck lentils, until well after most newspapers and television studios have shut up shop for the night.

Details:

Penlan Oleu, Llaulycher, Fishguard, Dyfed. Tel Punctuator 314. Closed lunch; January and February. Must book. Menu £5.50. Dinner, bed and breakfast £11.20.

Radnor Arms, Llowes, Powys. Tel Glasbury 460. Closed Sunday. Must book weekends. Meals 12-2.30, 7-10. A la carte meal with wine about £6.40.

Robeston House Hotel, Robeston, Wathen, near Haverfordwest. Tel 01431 14961. Closed 300392. Closed lunch (except by prior arrangement); Sunday dinner (except residents). Must book. Dinner 7.09.30. Table d'hôte meal £5.50. Bed and breakfast £8.50.

Riverside Cantonese Restaurant, at Tudor Street, Riverside, Cardiff S. Glamorgan. Tel Cardiff 372163. Must book. Open noon-midnight. A la carte meal about £5.35.

Times Newspapers Ltd and the Good Food Guide (Cardiff Association and Harford), 1978.

המחלקה הכלכלית והמסרתי
המחלקה הכלכלית והמסרתי

SHOP AROUND

Sheila Black



■ Portraits for Christmas— for posterity are superb presents, either for oneself or loved ones. In Britain this is more easily achieved than anywhere else because of the National Portrait Association, a body which has been working since 1911, but which worth bringing up again. It is an association of prominent painters who work at reduced fees; often half their normal fees, to raise money to sponsor scholarships in fine art throughout Britain. You can join the National Portrait Association for their brochure, choose the artist and style you prefer from the 30 shown and take it from there. You will spend from about £25 for drawings—oil from £35 to £50. You can even get a portrait in oils from about £65 to about £275.

Sittings are normally in London but you can make other arrangements. The association handles everything for you and can even arrange portraits of the dead as long as there are good photographs to copy. Portraits can be framed (at extra but reasonable cost) and you will end up with a reasonably priced, original work of art. The same goes for you will be furthering the cause of art. Send a 9p stamp to the NPA, Leicester House, 47 Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 5NG (01460 4307). The miniatures are charming, by the way. You can get a pretty fair

semblance of an original portrait from Peter Conrad, a firm operating in London, outer London and some southern countries. Peter Conrad finishes camera portraits with watercolours: oils, charcoal, sanguine or, better, thins, even with pastels, so that you can get an 'apparent portrait without sittings. The camera image is bleached, toned and then "painted" by the artist of your choice from the lists, and the result is also framed carefully and well. Popular for executives to hang in the boardroom or with parents who want their children caught in gentle mood and captured that way, Peter Conrad's work is for those who like their portraits to look like the sitter. The ones I have seen tend to be delicate, appealing, romantic and life-like, not dramatic or striking, charges up to £100. £35 for a 10 by 10 inch watercolour, framed to choice, or £57 if vignettod. Pastels are a little more and oils from around £235.

Ovals look pretty and you can get your oils antiqued. Those who buy portraits can also get some monochrome or sepia photographs to give—halfplate size works out at £33 for six. The initial—and only—sitting to the studio is not charged if a deposit against the eventual portrait is made, but new sittings are offered if the first results are really not good or

like the theatre... Home visits are from about £10.50 to £20 extra but restricted only to certain areas. I must stress that, apart from the camera image on which the painting is done, the final portrait is actually hand-painted. Prices and brochure from Peter Conrad, 55 High Street, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5AF (a city office in King William Street caters for the specialist boardroom portraits and sittings will soon be possible there). Telephone numbers are 01-467 1818/2480 for Kent or 01-623 1601 for the city of London office.

I would remind readers of the charming silhouettes I mentioned in August, photographed on the spot on the fourth floor at Selfridges, where they photograph, frame and supply the finished product all within a minute or two. Inquiries to and further details from Photo Silhouettes, 87 Canfield Gardens, London NW6 (01-624 7536). Really delightful gifts to give or to keep starting at under £5 and going up to about £10 according to frame, and/or mount.

▶ **Pertshire**, which makes some of the lovely modern paperweights, has produced a really amusing yet pretty perverse borde. The base has all the little stretched canes, flowers and curious "little under-sea" shapes of the paperweights. Then there is a small, paperweight base above that. The long copper, brass and bronzes of canes, pulled and stretched for paperweights. Heavy, unusual and very new, it costs only £18. Telephone 01-930 7888 for enquiries about postage and packing as well as for leaflets about their other paperweights. Made by an American botanist, Paul Starkards, they are so beautiful that the flowers look like real ones encapsulated in the glass rather than craftsman-made paperweights. Prices are as high as £120 for the most unusual ones, but I realized at auction might lead you to believe and these gifts never proclaim why they cost. Spink and Son is at 5 King Street, St James's, London SW1 (01-930 7888). Leaflets are available. Prices start at under £40 and to about £450. For the costlier Paul Starkards.

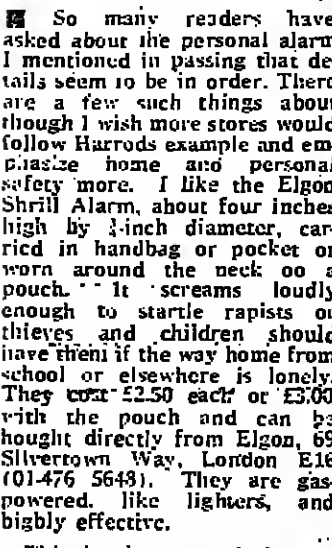


Bedlam's pyjamas with
marched nightcap, striped and
to shirt-styles have gone on sell-
ing, selling, selling although the
owner, Henry Lewis, started
them as a joke to promote the
sales of his beds. They became
so popular, these old nightshirt
that, old-woman's nightdress
and bow-caps to cover the
curlers, took made to go before
them and the too good before
going out of production for a
couple of years for what the
airlines always describe as tech-
nical reasons. Full, long, cool
warm, they are ideal for re-
morts as well as modest or
romantic pages.

Lewis's winter, this year, just on the market, the fibers of Jallipajamas. Pale, silvery gray cotton, crease-resistant through 100 per cent cotton for nightgowns, coolness and hygiene, printed with medium-brown charcoal arrows. The jacket, traditional with collar and button front fastening. Bedlam hopes for a special cap will soon be ready. The outfit will not be ready until early November but can be ordered now. The price, though not definitely fixed, is likely to be \$12.50, including the shirt. Leaflets available for clothing, bedding and beds.

The underwear will be about £15, complete with mob cap, and will also be ready for early Norwegian delivery—the underwear and the socks are of all sizes to cover the feet. Prices of the nightgown pyjamas are, unbuttoned over the year, and are still £3.50 for the male and £2.50 for the ankle-length versions. Stockists, apart from the shop at 114 Kensington Church Street or Piccadilly Station Approach, Manchester, are the Acornic shops in Birmingham, Bedford and Bristol. They are also at the Bedding Centre in St Peter Port, Guernsey. Mail orders are handled by Redfern at the London address. Though the underwear and pyjamas are of such popular gift value, it is worth stressing that Bedlam's range of beds is well worth seeing. They have a large selection of hunk beds from four or five different models including a beauty in pine, and some of the most gracious, old-fashioned beds, with solid wood frames, head and foot. Space-saving, chair beds, settee beds, bunkcase beds . . . but do see them.

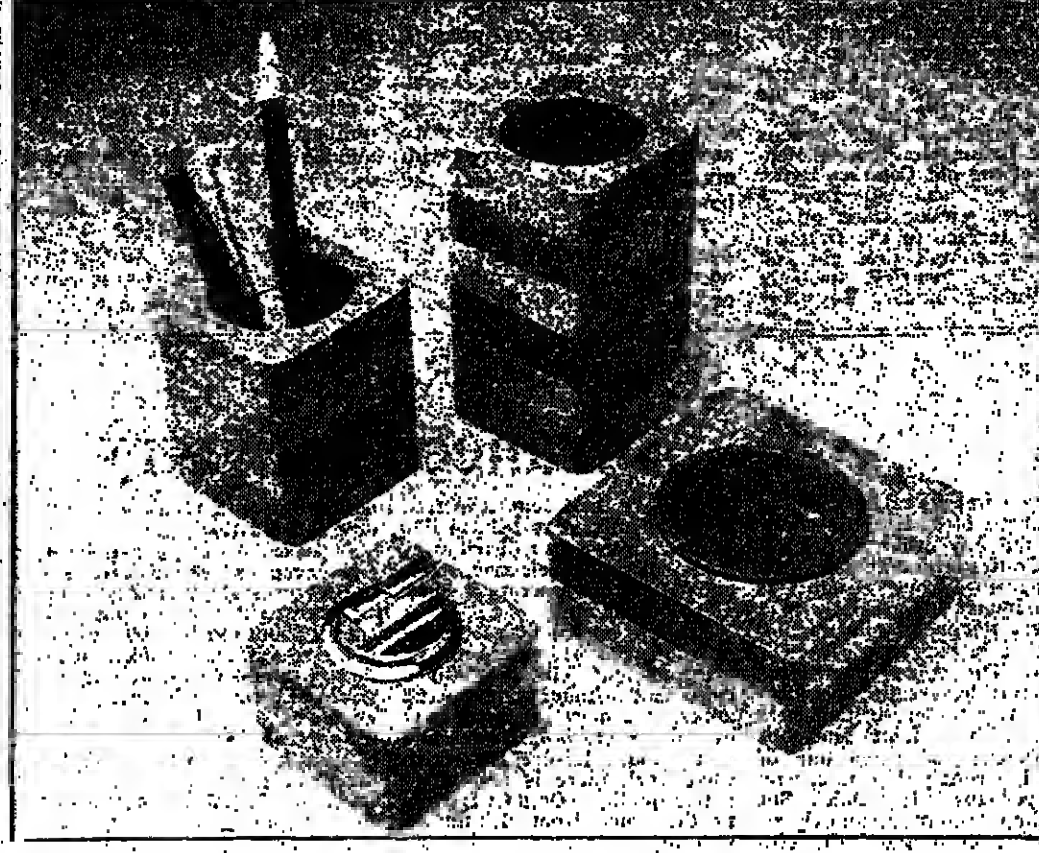
■ Suren Design started their first pillowcase for children three years ago and have now built a small factory with a dozen patterners. There are eight owls, horses, a cat with a nightcap, his tail glowing like a candle, sleeping animals, some bunnies (which really must be called bunnies), and a variety of other designs. The designs are a really pretty Victorian style with design with bears' or two corners. Each pillowcase has a name on it and all can be tailored. Prices are about £3.55 to £3.95 and there are a couple of different sizes. The company is nice and efficient little cottage industry is Suren Design, Yarford Orchards House, Klostow Street, Mary, Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8AN. I know readers love them and I can tell you rather nice story with their given away names. One irate customer once failed to receive her pillowcase last year and sent an angry letter. Suren immediately sent a replacement marked, as the letter said, 'sorry'. The irate reader suddenly saw her pillow later, the original Sophie pillow on her mother-in-law's bed. Mother-in-law is Sylvia.



"So many readers have asked about the personal alarm I mentioned in passing that details seem to be in order. There are a few such things about the alarm which you should follow Harolds example and emphasize home and personal safety more. I like the Elgon Shrill Alarm, about four inches high by 1 1/2 inch diameter, car- ries a high tone or pecker or worn around the neck or in a pouch. It screams loudly enough to startle rapists or thieves and children should have them if the way home from school elsewhere is lonely. The cost is about 10/- and with the pouch and can be bought directly from Elgon, 65 Silvertown Way, London E16 (01-476 5648). They are gas powered, like lighters, and highly effective.



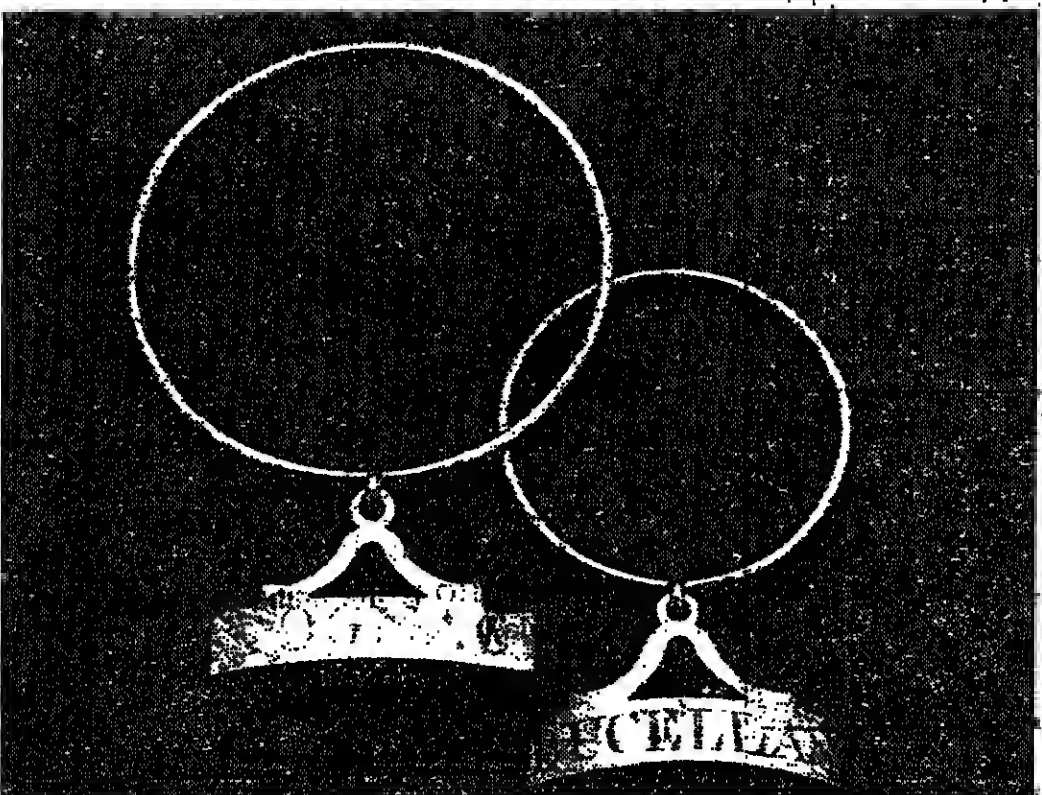
Portrait by Peter Conrad.



■ Desk furniture is all very well but what office or building is free of its quota of light-fingered people who lift anything off the desk. I once gave a good friend three small, inexpensive desk radio/penholders in a row and each one got taken although unattended for really short spells.

How safe these Yewlines might be, I dare not say; but they do dress a desk up elegantly. Certainly they are worth buying for home desks, and the Design Council shop is selling them well, so there must still be honest people about. Find them also at Heals, a number of office and contract firms, one or two retailers who deal in rather special gift lines and such like.

Yew is a glorious wood, so full of light and shade, that these really do make the owner want to pick them up and care for them. There are ten items at present: clock, cigarette tray, ashtray, pin tray, pen/cil/pens holder, vase or brush holder, lighter and so on. Many double as two or even more things and the prices are high though perhaps not too high for the craftsman-made pieces. The cigarette box is about £22, the clock, £55, the lighter, chrome plated and gas operated, is £19.60, little pin/paperclip containers are £6.60 without the lid or shows £12.00. All designed by Ray Leigh for Gordon Russell, the furniture manufacturers at Broadway, Worcestershire (Broadway 3345/8211).



■ Johnson-Poensgea, wine shippers, have long had made silver-topped corks and other bottle stoppers to sell directly to their customers. The quality was so good that a number of specialists in "quality" goods, like Spink of St James's, Bradford and Hemmings, of Cooduitt Street and others outside London have arranged to buy and stock the stoppers and the original neck labels.

Mr. Johnson-Poensgen was himself responsible for the creation of the labels, which are classically simple and based on the silver rings designed and used by Robert Garrard, foun-

der of the Crown Jewellers, Garrards of Regent Street, On the back of the Buccellas label is RG, the head of George IV and the date 1830 (the last year of his reign). These are distinctive Garrard marks. Before there were large paper labels on bottles, wine was bought by the gross, and duly labelled accordingly, as in the following labels. The butler ringed the bottle that came up to the dining table, the plain ring falling gracefully on the bottle's neck when stood upright, giving the start to various nectar label designs in the years to follow.

to all who see the label in the photograph, is a Portuguese wine that became popular when the Napoleonic wars prevented the shipping of claret to Britain—the young Queen Victoria liked Buccellas very much, they say. The JP adaptation of the Garrard riddle is designed to fit any, bottle, decanter or even ships' decanter. It weighs about 20g; well above half an ounce, and sets at about £22 to £24 in gleaming silver. Special orders can be made up. For your local silversmith stockist, write to Johnson-Poensgen at 72 Hoblands, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3NB.



■ The green at Chiddingfold, Surrey, is as pretty as any in England, despite being bounded by relatively busy roads. The slope towards the church, the Crown suitably near by and the little shops and dwellings crowding the green are all part of the scene which will surround the bonfire on November 4. A fairly new shop, Willows, lives up to the charm of the place, full of attractive gifts, baskets and hawkerware, ceramics and glass. Excellent and pleasant service, pretty fair prices and Chiddingfold—what more would a shopper want, especially as parking is so easy. The little glass apple in the drawing is for hanging or standing but looks at its best hanging against the light or window. Set cuttings in the little holes and watch them root. A nice little gift at £1.60 but too fragile to post. It is, however, in a great many garden shops and stores for those who like the look of it and live too far from Chiddingfold.



■ A biological rust remover sounds almost like a contradiction in terms until you think about it and realize that Bio-Rust is exactly that, removes rust and such contamination in the same way that biological washing powders are supposed to "eat up" dirt in fabrics. For me, the advantage of Bio-Rust is that it works, removing rust safely and without the horrible smell or acid contents of the more familiar solutions.

Biox, harms neither stone nor wood nor any other home material—even one's clothes—so that metal trims can be treated the way they are, without being detached from a chest or even a piece of ceramic. It attacks only the dirt, fungus, and very grime indeed for cleaning. It removes tarnish marks on some unruined metal corners of an old wooden chest. Wash off with water and run down the drain, without qualms because the Biox is biodegradable. It also works on bad time marks on baths, tubs, and showers, and on the colored stone in large cities, even in smogless zones, and on verdigris. I am told it can be used on brass, aluminum and copper but have 50¢ for now. I dare try that until I can find some more. It does not treasure-though I am sure the makers would not make such claims unless they were true. I am also assured that rust and tarnish really are removed and not converted into a protective coating.

What it cannot do—nothing
cant—is to restore the pre-rust
surface of. Rust eats into the
surface of. Rust eats into the
the damage being proportional
to the time that rust is allowed
to continue. So, basically,
no prevention will be the best
method. However, barring, you
failed to prevent, you would
be glad of. It was test-
marked in the Isle of Wight
and the Channel Islands
recently and both are sea-
test markers. These rust are
fast. Distribution is currently
through the steelage counties,
near London and there is
little north or west of Berk-
shire and Essex but it should
be nationally available by next
spring. Non-flammable, non-
poisonous and non-polluting to
drains or environment.
was developed by a Finnish
company and is being
sold over here by Unibond, Tun-
comer Way, Industrial Estate,
Camberley, Surrey GU15 3DD.
A plastic bottle (155g) is about
£1.99.

■ I remember buying gram records at Marks and Spencer's, though I never did go to the sales where Sophie Tucker, Fields, Jack Payne and others were. I bought records in the store for a farthing a time. They tell me that for numbers like "Ain't it grand when the sun comes out" and "I'm a blooming well dead?" one Mr. Store manager dressed the window with a coffin and his floor-walkers with chains and veils. I missed the circus

phone never liked the record taste being for sweet bahads by Bing Crosby. Al Bowlly. For me, he hotter than from the or like Hatch.

The nostalgia has cause M. and S. are cassettes again in a second including the London recordings by companies Bolivar etc. The first

Anyway, my
and sentimental
Rudy Vallee or
music was no
Mills Brothers
some point be-
aining discs and
ere of brochures
ones, with re-
like Pye, CBS,
election sounds
like a Terry
bands. Sacha
Twiggy and o
some (Glenn)
Sullivan favou
quite and Leop
Tales from the
Wynona, John
and co. are; e
These are, in
terpart of th
days when M

ogan show, with brass
Dieter, Andy Williams;
thers. There are also
Hiller and Gilbert and
res; the Grand Canyon
Id Stokowski conducting
Vianna Woods, Tammy
Marlin, Gladys Knight
ut as pop as they get.
fact, the modern coun-
old favourites of the
and S did records in

There is still plenty of time to make Christmas presents. I used to make, when time allowed, a rather popular gift, though I do say it myself. Take any basket, and goodness knows they abound these days, and make padded cushion liners, tops and bottoms for it. The round or square "cushion" for the base is simple (one layer of Terylene padding between washable gingham is nice, but

the upright part of the basket
is just a long cushion, long
enough to touch when laid
round the inside and just the
same height as the basket. They
make a thicker cushion of
double padding as a lid, finished
with a tassel or holding
knob of some kind. Give to
use for keeping roast or jacket
potatoes hot on the table, to go
with paté and caviar. If rich,
give a jar of caviar with it.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BETTER THAN BLACKPOOL

The strength of the Conservatives at the end of the conference season owes more to what Labour did at Blackpool last week than to what they themselves achieved at Brighton this week. There were a number of distinct gains. Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech, for example, was a long way from confirming his position as Chancellor in a future Conservative government. Until now he has been widely regarded as a thoughtful man whose style was too dry to enable him to communicate beyond a narrow circle. That criticism can no longer be made. Mr Norman St John-Evans's witty and accomplished speech ought to have established his authority as Shadow Secretary for Education. And Mrs Thatcher herself rounded off the proceedings yesterday with a speech that was impressive in scope and contained a number of points that needed making.

Her refusal to rejoice at Mr Callaghan's difficulties with the unions because his problems are the country's problems was the mark of a responsible Opposition that expects to be dealing as a government with those same unions in the not distant future. It is one thing to proclaim that a managed incomes policy is neither practicable nor desirable; it would be quite another to take pleasure in the lack of restraint shown by unions over pay. The Conservatives must be careful not to fall into that trap in the coming difficult months.

Mr Thatcher's comments on race were also the best she has made on that subject for a long time. For once she got right the balance of emphasis between immigration control and the rights of racial minorities who are going to remain in this

country. It was also valuable that she should end by invoking the theme of one nation. This has a special symbolic significance within the Tory party, and her remarks may have done something to reassure those who are uneasy at the trend of official Conservative thinking and policy. These were only a minority at this conference, but they were not an unimportant minority. They were not confined to those who still want to see a Conservative government pursuing an incomes policy. They might be defined as those who fear that the present leadership is too narrow in its sympathies and who attach particular importance to the Conservatives seeking to serve the interests of the different sections of the community. The conclusion of Mrs Thatcher's speech was directed precisely to that point.

But if there were a number of impressive features in her speech, it was none the less thin on the substance of policy. The main lines of her economic thinking were repeated. No doubt it was necessary to reiterate that a Conservative government would not seek to impose a fixed percentage increase for everyone in wage bargaining; and lower direct taxes are such an important part of the Conservative appeal that it is sensible to confirm the pledge on every conceivable occasion. Her commitments on defence and Northern Ireland were repeated, forcefully. But none of these amounts to new developments of policy. Mrs Thatcher's difficulty in this respect was reflected throughout most of the proceedings at Brighton this week. The Con-

servatives were not expecting to have a conference at all. They were looking for an election instead. They had nothing fresh they particularly wanted to say at Brighton. It was too soon to unveil the manifesto, and it hardly needs an exercise in conference rhetoric to draw attention to the difficulties of the Government.

In these circumstances the natural tendency of every Conservative conference towards the bland was intensified. The Conservatives might have taken greater advantage of their opportunity this week if they had been able to get across the message that everybody is now coming to accept, the strategy of economic management that the present leadership has proclaimed for some time. The Government, after all, is being forced to move towards it with Mr Callaghan's tax of further monetary and fiscal measures to bolster his threatened incomes policy. Events themselves are proving to be Mrs Thatcher's strongest ally, but the Conservatives spent so much time arguing among themselves over incomes policy at Brighton—outside the Conference hall even more than in—that they could hardly convey the impression that everyone is now more or less agreed. Mr Heath's role in this respect marks a new and critical turning point in his relations with the party leadership. It is harder than ever to see him as an effective member of a Thatcher Cabinet and difficult even to believe that he will play a helpful part in the campaign. The Conservatives have left Brighton with good prospects of forming the next government, but not because of what happened there.

HANDING ON THE BATON IN BRAZIL

The Brazilian electoral college will be meeting tomorrow to choose the country's next President, who will take office in March and serve for six years. Fearing surprises, they will pick General João Batista Figueiredo, the official candidate, which means that there is not likely to be a sudden break with previous government policies. General Figueiredo, the former head of the Brazilian intelligence service, was the personal choice of President Ernesto Geisel. But General Figueiredo will be taking office at a time of rapid change in Brazil, as the events of the past few months have shown. There are pressures for more liberalization from the middle class and business interests, and even in the armed forces there are personal and political differences which have come out into the open over the past year. The Roman Catholic Church is sharply critical of the policy of political repression, now reduced, and of the fact that many millions of the country's poor have been almost entirely left out of the economic advances of the past few years. So General Figueiredo will have to show a great deal of political agility if he is to be successful in pursuing his declared policy of gradual liberalization.

His success or otherwise is of more than academic interest for the rest of the world. As a

result of its economic growth in recent years, the Brazilian economy is now, according to Brazil's own official estimates, the eighth largest in the non-communist world. For its further development it is heavily dependent on increasing its exports, and it is pursuing an active sales drive in areas such as the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. The economy is no longer growing as fast as it did during the days of the "Brazilian economic miracle". It was hard hit by the increase in oil prices in 1973 and still has to recover completely from that. But Brazil is an increasingly confident performer on the world stage. It has made clear to the United States that it will no longer accept the dominance of the past, and is intent on improving its relations with Western Europe—as was shown by the recent visit by President Giscard d'Estaing and the fulsome compliments he paid his hosts. There is no reason to suppose that General Figueiredo, once he takes office, will alter the main lines of these policies.

The main uncertainty is over how he will respond to the pressures that he will face internally. General Figueiredo is said to have a more overtone character than the "Prussian" President Geisel, but he is criticized even within the Army for belonging to a tight, tight circle of military

bureaucrats in Brasília. In the political area, he will have to balance the pressures for change—and the possibility that the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the officially tolerated opposition party, may make big gains in next month's congressional elections—against the resistance of hardliners in the armed forces, already critical of the way he was selected by President Geisel. The political system is more open than it used to be in Brazil, and will be even more so when the arbitrary powers granted the President—to suspend Congress, for instance—were done away with at the end of the year. It will also be possible to form new parties. But the President will still retain some far-reaching emergency powers, and the fear is that General Figueiredo may use them to tighten up again if he runs into too much opposition.

As for the poor, living in the shantytowns of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and in the North-east, they are the dark side of Brazil's development. A Church report in São Paulo recently reported that after two decades of decline, the infant mortality rate in that city had actually increased by 45 per cent in the years after 1960. Obviously there is no quick or easy solution to a crisis on this scale. But it needs to be recognized as a crisis.

Arts sponsors

From Mr Victor Head
Sir, Arts organizations struggling to find meagre funds will have been dismayed by the Arts Council's reported intention (The Times, October 12) that it receives less than £100 million in 1979-80. Since the Arts Council exists to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public and since sponsors usually have other prior responsibilities, to make that sort of comparison is illogical and betrays some confusion within the Arts Council about what its role is. Acknowledgements given to arts sponsors are impermissible compared with publicity available in sports sponsorship. This partly explains why sports attract ten times as much commercial aid as that given to the arts. The Arts Council's attitude does not seem helpful in levelling the balance.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR HEAD, Co-ordinator,
Group Communications,
Commercial Union Assurance
Company Limited,
20 Box No 420 St Helens,
1 Understaff, EC3.

Altering boundaries

From the Chief Executive of the City of Nottingham
Sir, John Boynton in his article of September 26 argues against changes in the local government system, and certainly his views deserve respect. But I believe most people involved acknowledge that a 1974 reorganisation was a disaster. Whether they all agree with the present proposals for change is another matter. One of the worst mistakes of 1974 was to impose an unnecessary and unrealistic uniformity.

Places like Bristol, Nottingham and Hull do not have to be governed in the same way as Criccieth or Cornwall, and the attraction of Mr Shore's plans for "organic change" is that we shall see evolving a system that recognises the different needs of individual parts of the country.

It is a nonsense to expect decisions on severe urban problems to be taken by councillors who meet once a month, representing rural interests. These councillors should be free to concentrate on

their own difficult enough problems and leave their colleagues in the city to concentrate on theirs. John Boynton says of the nine large former county boroughs that many present boundaries make no sense of administrative sense, but they have more meaning in community of interest than the usual medieval boundaries of the surrounding counties.

In my opinion these authorities, and others, form a natural unit for local government purposes to which the public can relate and understand. In practice, whether it is education, highways, social services or other functions, the county councils tend to operate administratively a system that recognises the special position of the city in their midst so that a return of the political control to the city would not cause an administrative upheaval.

The man in the street may well be concerned about the cost, but he is convinced already that the present system is more expensive than the one it replaced. The truth is the system needs changing and the sooner this is done the better for local government and the people it serves.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. J. HAMMOND,
The Gruball,
Nottingham.

Breaking with Soviet cities

From Mr John Carr
Sir, I think it is surprising that Mr Carr's reply to my letter condemning the breaking of links with Soviet cities as a vehicle for anti-Sovietism.

May I assure Mr Carr that I am not "living in the past" but with the past. My memory is long and as an ordinary one-time citizen of Liverpool I remember those dark and bomb-filled skies when dockland and Scotland Road was razed.

I remember those thousands of Liverpool seamen who, on the Murmansk and Archangel run, died miserably in Arctic seas while bad headlines proclaimed the heroic victories of our Russian ally. The citizens of the Soviet Union, our friends then and wish to be our friends now.

Again I condemn the city fathers of Birkenhead, Liverpool, Coventry and Plymouth for breaking links

and insulting the memory of all those who died fighting Nazism.

And if Mr Carr speaks for the people of Liverpool, may I remind him that the band of friendship is better than the fist of fury.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CORRIE,
5 Moreton Place, SW1.

Gertrude Bell's death

From Mr Seon Dearden
Sir, In your issue of October 6, Miss Elizabeth Burgoyne refers to the statement in Mr H. V. Winston's recent biography that Gertrude Bell died of an overdose of sleeping pills in Baghdad in 1926 as "one of the trivial stories quoted so glibly in newspapers".

When, in 1967, I was preparing an article on Gertrude Bell, subsequently published in the Cornhill magazine, I had several meetings with Gertrude Bell's half sister, the late Lady Richmond. During the last of these, she unexpectedly handed me a bundle of copies of the letters exchanged between Gertrude and Douglas Wylie, her brother, I believe, unused by anyone outside her family. This emboldened me to ask her about the alleged suicide, and she stated her own belief was that Gertrude had taken an overdose of pills, but that the family still did not wish this to be generally known.

Lady Richmond died before publication of my article and I accordingly had several meetings with Lady Richmond's daughter, Mrs. Lady Richmond, who gave me the proviso that I did not mention the suicide. I did not do so.

In fact, however, Brigadier Frank Stafford, who in 1926 as an official in the High Commission in Baghdad was charged with overseeing her affairs after her death, told me categorically that, owing to the great heat of a Baghdad summer, no proper post mortem could be held; that it was "ascertained" through her maid that she "had taken very many more pills" than were normal; and that out of courtesy to her family, the High Commission agreed to report a verdict of natural death. This, I think, is the truth.

Yours faithfully,
SEON DEARDEN,
Butley Priory,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Return to legitimacy in Rhodesia

From Mr John Davies, MP for Knowlton (Conservative)
Sir, As a Conservative, I do not think it condescending of me to say that I thought your leader today on the subject of Mr Ian Smith was exceedingly well balanced. In particular, it was the point that I sought to make on Wednesday in a rather ill-fated speech, that the removal of sanctions has to be regarded in some sense as one of the rewards, and perhaps the most important one, for a return to legitimacy in Rhodesia.

It seems to me that any spontaneous and unilateral disavowal of sanctions by Britain, without the benefit of recognition by all the processes we have all along declared as necessary, could only be very unwise, both in general and more particularly for the longer term solution to the Rhodesia problem itself. In a sense, the same goes for the Joshua Nkomo situation. The point I made to him was not that we would never be prepared to deal with him if he were in charge in Rhodesia, but that it seemed to me unlikely that any British government, and particularly a Conservative one, could actually recognize a government in Rhodesia which had fought its way to supremacy over the bodies of hundreds of thousands of his people.

I can only say that this does seem to me still to be the truth. The "no means" rules out the possibility that as a result of some agreement which I certainly hope is still not viable, Nkomo might find himself in a position to form a future Rhodesian government, and in such a circumstance would certainly expect to be in discussion and consultation with the British Government.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DAVIES,
House of Commons,
October 13.

From Mr A. H. Westropp
Sir, Much has been written about the Rhodesian situation and in general it seems that the balance of public opinion is weighted against

Dr Owen's rather cloudy proposals. The matter is so complex that for those of us who are not in the well briefed position of the Foreign Secretary it is easy to jump to the wrong conclusions.

However, this can only be the fault of Dr Owen in failing to explain his position more clearly. He cannot expect us to condone his refusal to lift sanctions and to accept his steadfast opposition to changing other aspects of the suffering people of Rhodesia unless he offers an adequate explanation.

Meanwhile, we have to sit and watch bemused and ashamed while friends and relations are slaughtered.

His suggestion that our relationship with the United States, would be impaired by Britain taking an independent line is the weakest of arguments. To even the most impartial observer American foreign policy has proved consistently unsuccessful in recent years and the West has been denied of both practical and moral leadership by that country.

The longer Britain sits with the major nations discussing the problem, no doubt with the best intentions, the more it encourages an escalation of the physical struggle. The only thing the death warrant of Rhodesia is.

As we ponder and deliberate and refuse admittance to Mr Smith, so our communist adversaries exploit our apparent weakness and indecision by instructing and arming the oppressed forces.

The history of the unilateral declaration of independence and of sanctions is quite irrelevant at this point. What matters most is that a country is being slowly torn apart and will ultimately be destroyed unless practical assistance is given to its government. Like many others, I call upon Dr Owen to act or to explode.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. WESTROPP,
Horne Farm House,
Middle Barton,
Oxfordshire.

Race in the schools

From Professor H. J. Eysenck
Sir, I have just received in the post a booklet entitled "Race, Education, Intelligence: A teacher's guide to the facts and the issues", published by the National Union of Teachers, with a foreword by its General Secretary. This foreword says that "It is because there are so many deep misconceptions associated with the term 'race', that this pamphlet has been prepared."

It will provide the teacher with a brief, factual and unbiased material concerning the biology of race and intelligence. This is no doubt a desirable objective, but it is hardly achieved by this extremely one-sided, factually inaccurate, and openly biased pamphlet.

The foreword goes on to say that "The union recognizes that this is a highly controversial area, but it is the belief of the Executive that the views put forward by Professor Steven Rose, Dr Ken Richardson and their colleagues are essentially correct." It is difficult to see how the Executive could have been so unaccompanied with the facts, the methods, or the conclusions of geneticists and psychologists, is equipped in come to any conclusion in such a "highly controversial area" without the aid of the relevant ideological preconceptions.

The one-sidedness of the presentation is most obvious in the list of "references" and further reading given at the end of the pamphlet: all the studies cited there are one-sided in line with the views of Professor Rose, and but one line mentions majority views in psychology and behavioural genetics.

The pamphlet is worrying on several accounts. In the first place, do we really want our teachers to become ideological warriors, rather than exponents of factual knowledge? Secondly, an appropriate agency for the dissemination of scientific information, particularly when this information is forced into the Procrustean Bed of its ideological biases. Most important of all, it is not likely that the absurdities contained in this pamphlet will be counter-productive as far as the achievement of its worthwhile aims

of countering racism are concerned. Thus the pamphlet seems to deny the existence of races altogether (page 5). It is of course true that the notion of "pure" races is not widely overestimated, but no one familiar with J. R. Baker's excellent book "Races" would be nearer the truth than the concept of "race" as having any relevance to the study of human population" is coming to be discarded, as the pamphlet claims.

What would children think of a teacher who told them: following the teaching contained in this pamphlet, the white, black, and Indian children in the classroom did not constitute separate races? They might tumble to the fact that the teacher was talking nonsense, and that therefore anything else he had to say on the topic of race might be equally nonsense.

The rest of the pamphlet, alas, is equally counter-factual and nonsensical, being entirely polemic in argument rather than factual in presentation. No doubt the NUT is acting with the best of motives, but here as elsewhere, the ends do not justify the means. We will solve our grave educational and racial problems by the pretence that these problems are not real but merely created by "racists".

Professor James C. Coleman, the American sociologist, who has surveyed hundreds of schools, has found that the great upheavals associated with "bussing" and other changes in the American educational system, has now, on the basis of recent findings, changed his mind and declared it to have been a "mistaken belief" and "wishful thinking" that black children learn better in integrated classrooms.

This is but one example of the evil effects which disregard of facts may have on social policy. The NUT should think again, and not inflict the results of their prejudice and ideological thinking on teachers and a society faced with very real problems which can only be tackled by a frank, frank and shallow

Yours faithfully,
H. J. EYSENCK,
Institute of Psychiatry,
Danmark Hill, SE5,
October 11.

Steering a Ship of State

From Mr George Schwartz
Sir, There is no single or simple solution, says Mr Heath. So presumably one tries a bit of everything.

What a way to navigate a yacht. By guess and by God knows what else, with a motley crew and sick passengers. Let's have no more talk about the Ship of State.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCHWARTZ,
28 Spencer Drive,
Hamstead Garden Suburb, NZ,
October 12.

By rail in France

From Mr Henri Pierre
Sir, I am afraid Mr Plomley (October 7) was wrong in one point only. Unfortunately, the ugly verb computer has been used for a long time in the French administrative jargon.

Perhaps it might comfort him to know that his unfortunate expression has been shared by many Frenchmen. Some of them are even considering going to court to contest the legality of the new rule of "computerage", which as Mr Plomley suggests (October 7) is a source of useful economies.

However, the misfortune of Mr Plomley is more than a regrettable incident. It illustrates the different traditions of our countries.

It is exactly the opposite in the United Kingdom. The presumption of ignorance prevails the honest individuals as well as the cheaters. There must be some cheaters among those who pay at the other end and the excess charges in the Underground, but perhaps their number is not big enough to justify the use of this basic principle of law.

It will, but without much hope, that Mr Plomley will one day of another recover his 40,000 francs and that his professed, Mervin's love affair with France will not be over. In London against the introduction of a 10 per cent levy to be paid by purchasers at any sale at two (now more) of the London auction houses. Nothing resulted from this demonstration and now many auctioneers in London and elsewhere have this extra income for the same services they give, and have always given.

Next Tuesday at Sotheby's is a sale of books which includes some 100 lots, the property of Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. It would be interesting to know if they will charge themselves the selling commission, and VAT, and whether the purchaser of any lot will have to pay a 10 per cent levy.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES W. TRAYLEN,
Antiquarian Bookseller,
Castle House,
49-50 Quarry Street,
Guildford,
October 12.

10 per cent premium
From Mr Charles W. Traylen
Sir, A few years ago a demonstration was made at an auction sale in London against the introduction of a 10 per cent levy to be paid by purchasers at any sale at two (now more) of the London auction houses.

Nothing resulted from this demonstration and now many auctioneers in London and elsewhere have this extra income for the same services they give, and have always given.

Next Tuesday at Sotheby's is a sale of books which includes some 100 lots, the property of Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. It would be interesting to know if they will charge themselves the selling commission, and VAT, and whether the purchaser of any lot will have to pay a 10 per cent levy.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES W. TRAYLEN,
Antiquarian Bookseller,
Castle House,
49-50 Quarry Street,
Guildford,
October 12.

Man's environment as political option

From the Revd Ian M. Keirney
Sir, As a Christian, and a socialist, I am interested in the social options in an open and non-discriminatory manner.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. KEIRNEY,
Conventry East Team Ministry and Parish,
58 George Eliot Road,
Conventry,
October 12.

From Professor Yorick Wilks
Sir, Mr Paul Johnson (October 11) no longer has so keen an eye for the gross targets our society presents. In his article he turns from much praise of historical capitalism to an assault on university expansion which, like terrorism in France, Germany, Ireland, Japan and Italy, began in the 1960s and so, he suggests, the one was the cause of the other.

His underlying muddle is at least two-fold: first, though there are indeed fools and rogues to be found teaching in sociology departments, that constitutes no criticism of the expansion of the other twenty-odd standard university disciplines.

Secondly, Mr Johnson must know as well as the rest of us that our more successful and capitalist rivals educate a far greater proportion of their population at university than we do. That again does not prove that university expansion will save us from our ills, but it should prevent any reflective person passing directly from a crude condemnation of capitalism to an attack on university expansion in the space of a short article.

Yours sincerely,
YORICK WILKS,
University of Essex,
Department of Language and Linguistics,
Colchester,
October 11.

From Mr S. Horton
Sir, Paul Johnson, in his article "The graveyard of free enterprise," says: "Not only did it (industrial capitalism) offer them (the agricultural workers of the nineteenth century) an escape from rural poverty, but it also offered them a more degrading than anything experienced in the cities."

Although he cooked that up specially for his audience at the Bank Credit Analyst conference in America and it must have had them positively yawning at the mouth, surely he knows that there was even one of them who could possibly have swallowed it?

Yours sincerely,
S. HORTON,
Broadway Bungalow,
Kington St Mary,
Nr Taunton,
Somerset,
October 11.

Nationalized heritage?

From Lord March
Sir, In his letter of October 10, Mr David Somerset states that to him the phrase "our National Heritage" is meaningless. To me it means land, buildings and chattels handed down from the past which are either so rare or of such quality or so significant in our history that they are of great importance to the nation as a whole as well as to those who own them.

Unlike Mr Somerset and Lord Brooke, many of us who own or may expect to inherit such items see ourselves primarily as stewards of them for our lifetime, rather than as owners, in the usual sense.

We live at a standard which is not dependent now or in the foreseeable future on the capital or income from these assets: we would not dream of selling them unless all of our other assets had been lost; we would certainly not sell to an overseas buyer in any realistically foreseeable circumstances.

The prospect of maintaining country houses and their contents is very serious, but it is not so urgent as Mr Somerset suggests. Since then the rate of inflation has decreased and the major political parties are much more aware of the problem.

The present Government has introduced some very useful capital gains tax concessions which will make them much further if the "National Heritage" in private ownership is to be fully protected.

The Conservative Party has entered in detailed discussions of these issues and has agreed to bring a motion of Conservative MPs, including the Shadow Minister for the Arts, has made a number of extremely helpful proposals.

Unlike Mr Somerset I prefer to be influenced by Government or Opposition decisions rather than by party conference debates. That is why many owners are waiting anxiously and urgently to see what action this Government or a future government will actually take; for it is those decisions which will have the strongest influence on the key factor in the conservation of that

part of "our National Heritage" in private hands—the will of the owners to carry on.

Yours faithfully,
MARCH,
Goodwood House,
Chichester,
Sussex,
October 12.

From Miss Adrienne Corri
Sir, Mr David Somerset's letter (October 10) would be more persuasive and palatable were he not an art dealer with a profitable interest in Lord Brooke's possessions.

His criticism of Mr Hugh Leggat is in poor taste. Mr Leggat is attempting to change a situation in which excessive taxation necessitates the sale of works of art which many families would prefer to retain, not only for themselves, but for the nation.

Lord Brooke is not a British person. If he wishes to be recorded as one, he should renounce his title along with his inherited responsibilities. You cannot have your money and eat it.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIENNE CORRI,
26 Springfield Road, NW8,
October 10.

The Warwick Vase
From Mrs Irene Edgerton
Sir, Would it not be a generous act if the Italian Government was first given the opportunity of having back the Warwick Vase? Considering the vast collections of Italian treasures held by museums and privately, throughout the civilized world, a small reversal of that unhappy and probably unfair process would be a gesture of appreciation. There is no doubt that the vase could be a satisfactory replica, not of course of wax in fill the empty space in the Castle conservatory.

Yours faithfully,
IRENE EDGERTON,
Westbury,
Warwick,
October 8.

The Way Ahead
From Professor Zoltan Dickinson
Sir, It is untidy reported in The Times (October 12) that the film The Way Ahead was "intended, originally, to be shown only to the troops." It was far too costly a job for the War Office to fund. Add in those days we created films from the start for their intended audiences.

Captain Carol Reed's first military training film The New Lot, commissioned by the Army psychiatrists for showing to conscripted recruits, was a modest 40-minute training film which was a success. It was the army psychiatrist who asked for a fully commercial film on the same subject for public audiences so that the troops present could feel the impact of approval of their general public among whom they were serving.

The scriptwriters in each case were Captain Eric Ambler and Private Peter Ustinov. The latter was the sole private in the strange collection of officers and MCs which I had organized for the making of training films under the title The Army Kinematograph Service Production Group.

Yours faithfully,
ZOLTAN DICKINSON,
Sheepcote Cottage,
Lambourn,
Berkshire,
October 12.

Lacking a Laker?
From Mrs Mary Cordingley
Sir, What we need is a Laker Rail service to get passengers off the roads and back on the railways. Unfortunately, British Rail has the monopoly of the train lines, whereas for Sir Freddie, the sky's the limit.

Yours faithfully,
MARY CORDINGLEY,
Rectory Cottage,
Shotesham,
Norwich,
October 9.

Blinkers should see Sorbus gain deserved win over Idle Waters

[illegible]

sex, although Luckingtonians could set both sides some exciting goals. The only factor involved, the pool matches will be cut to 24 minutes each way but the ball will run its full course of 90 minutes.

Several counties, notably Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire will have their local preparatory schools for the county championship. Spencer has undertaken the responsibility of setting the standard for play on their ground and are looking forward to a good season, particularly in the morning.

Columbia University on December 26. The visiting team will include at least five members of the Canadian national side.

The leagues continue today with a strong programme augmented by the first appearance of clubs in the South West sponsored by Turmons. Most of the interest here surrounds the 'new' regional leagues of which will take part in the play-off for the trophy next April. Trojan's, last season's winners, and the 'new' club, who will, we expect to appear in the play-offs

little harder this time.

Cycling

Swiss medal winner may lose title

Geneva, Oct. 12.—Gilbert Claus, of Switzerland, gold medal winner in the world's amateur cycling championships in West Germany this summer, could be stripped of his title for allegedly taking muscle-building drugs to improve his performance. This announcement was made today by the chairman of the race commission for the championships.

Werner Wermelinger, who is also chairman of the Swiss Cycling Union's racing commission, said that Claus—the winner of the road race—among three cyclists who took anabolic steroids during the championships and who now face possible disciplinary action from the International Cycling Union (ICU) in Geneva.

Wermelinger named the other two as Jacques Esclassan, of France, and Marc Van den Broucke, of Belgium, a bronze medal winner in the pursuit race.

The names were publicly revealed today unofficially revealed for the first time in some Swiss newspapers today. "Now that they are already there, that's the way it is no longer any sense in denying them," Wermelinger said.

Michael Jekiel, the general secretary of the ICU, refused however to identify the three cyclists. "If the national associations and the press want to say what they think that's their right. But I'm saying nothing for the moment."

He said that a decision on the matter should be taken at the next meeting of the ICU executive board on November 23. "Meanwhile, I have to adopt a suspension of Claus in the position of the cyclists. After all, they have not yet been condemned."

An official ICU statement, meanwhile, said that the analysis of anabolic steroids in samples provided by three cyclists who had participated in the championships proved positive. It did not name them.

ICU rules say that for a first offence of doping, amateur cyclists are suspended for one month and are automatically disqualified from the race in question. Claus and Van den Broucke therefore stand to lose their titles if judged guilty.

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 20, 21 & 22

Surge in imports pushes Britain's September trade balance £119m into deficit

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain's trade performance worsened markedly last month. The visible trade gap in September totalled £119m, after a surplus of £57m in August.

The large deficit on visible trade pushed the current account £119m into deficit. This includes invisible trade (covering tourism, shipping, and some government and private transactions) which was estimated to be £75m in surplus.

A sharp £315m rise in imports was mainly responsible for the deterioration in the visible balance. Exports rose by £64m.

There were some mitigating factors. The Southampton dock strike cut August imports by an estimated £40m, all of which bounced up in September's figures.

Fuel imports, which have been very erratic this year, rose rapidly from a low level in August.

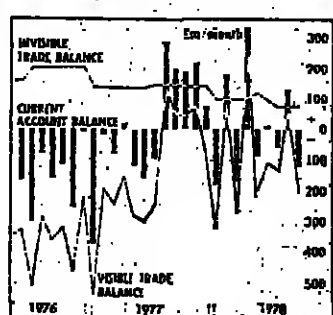
After excluding these and other erratic items there was an underlying deterioration in the trade balance of £121m.

The Government's Budget forecast of a £750m surplus on its current account this year is long ago seen as unattainable. However, after last month's figures it now seems doubtful whether there will be any surplus for 1978.

In the first nine months the current account was £163m in deficit—the visible trade gap was £1,016m and there was an invisible surplus of £853m.

The worse than expected trade performance owes much to the rapid expansion of consumer demand.

A breakdown of manufacturing imports by sector up to August shows that consumer goods rose by 9½ per cent in volume between March to May and June to August. Capital goods imports rose by 4½ per cent and other finished goods by 5 per cent. There was a



UK TRADE

The following are the August trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis:

	Exports	Imports	Visible balance
1977 Q4	8,187	8,192	-5
1978 Q1	8,410	9,022	-612
Q2	8,758	8,894	-135
Q3	9,182	9,421	-239
1978			
April	2,900	2,798	+102
May	2,854	3,081	-227
June	2,815	3,015	-199
July	3,048	3,180	-132
Aug	3,020	2,983	+37
Sept	3,084	3,278	-194

further 15 per cent jump in September in the volume of finished manufactures imported. During the month the volume of all imports rose by 8½ per cent while exports were up by only 1½ per cent.

Department of Trade figures which exclude the more erratic items to trade, such as North Sea oil installations, precious stones and aircraft, shows an 8½ per cent import rise and a drop of 0.3 per cent in export volumes.

However, a longer term comparison is slightly less gloomy. Imports rose by 7½ per cent after adjusting for erratic items, between the second and third quarters while exports rose by 5½ per cent.

The rise in imports of finished goods was 5 per cent. This is not higher than would be expected given the rise in demand.

Although last month's export performance was disappointing it came after two relatively good months. Exports in the three months to September were 5½ per cent above the peak third quarter of 1977. This is probably faster than the growth in world trade over the year.

Exports of manufactures have recently been buoyant after three quarters of low volume. They rose by 1 per cent in the second and third quarters. However, in the third quarter they were still only 2½ per cent above a year earlier.

Officials are also pointing out that the underlying balance of trade, excluding oil and other erratic items, improved in the third quarter as a whole despite the bad September figures.

This underlying balance has improved throughout 1978 from a surplus of £66m in the first quarter to one of £130m in the second quarter and £272m in the latest three months.

However, this gives a somewhat misleading picture as there was a sharp deterioration in the first three months of this year from an underlying surplus of nearly £600m in the fourth quarter of 1977.

Oil imports have swung from month to month this year and have had a significant impact on the overall trade balance.

In September fuel imports leap by 14½ per cent in volume. There was also a deterioration from a below trend deficit of £420m in the second quarter to an above trend deficit of £509m in the latest three months.

There was a 44 per cent rise in the volume of motor vehicle imports last month. But because of earlier falls in the volume of imports there was a drop of 3½ per cent in the third quarter as a whole.

Table, page 22

Societies' receipts hit £346m in September

By Our Economics Staff

Savings have been flowing into the building societies much more strongly during recent weeks, the societies' net receipts from investors reaching £346m in September, the best monthly figure since February.

The September outcome represents a marked improvement over the £200m net receipts taken in August, and the healthy trend is said to be continuing in October.

This increase in receipts is not, however, going to make it noticeably easier for prospective home buyers to secure mortgages. The societies remain bound by the Government's restriction on advances for home purchase to around £640m a month.

Even without this constraint, however, it is questionable whether the societies are yet attracting sufficient funds to attract a position to lead significantly more. In addition to the £640m a month earmarked for home purchase, they are also advancing £70m or so a month for home improvements.

To finance this outlay, the societies require a steady monthly inflow of at least £350m from savers to add to their other sources of finance, principally the repayment of capital by borrowers.

At lower levels of inflow the societies generally find themselves having to run down their liquidity to keep mortgage finance flowing at a steady rate.

During 1978 the societies' liquidity ratio has been no more than 21.6 to 18.4 per cent—or 17.9 per cent, seasonally adjusted—and many societies would be reluctant to see the ratio fall much below this.

It is, however, the present improvement in receipts from savers which is most welcome. It may well be that the societies will suggest to the Government that a rather higher level of lending would be appropriate early next year.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the money market interest rates are going to present the societies with any problems.

Authorities likely to ignore market pointer towards higher MLR

By John Whitmore

Pressures for a higher general level of interest rates mounted significantly when the discount houses allowed the yield on Treasury bills to rise by more than half a per cent at yesterday's weekly Treasury bill tender to 9.85 per cent.

Under the former system for setting the Bank of England's minimum rate at which the authorities are prepared to lend as leaders of last resort—MLR would automatically have risen from 10 to 10½ per cent yesterday.

But what happened there would immediately have been strong speculation that banks and building societies would have followed.

As it is, MLR ceased to be a market-related rate earlier this year, and is now an arbitrary rate, changed only when the authorities feel that they need to give markets a lead or to give official approval to a trend that has already set in.

It was last raised on June 8 as part of the Chancellor's package to restore monetary stability.

At the moment, it seems reasonably certain that the authorities feel there is no justification for giving official approval to higher interest rates.

They feel that the domestic monetary situation is under control with the money supply currently growing at a rate comfortably below the Government's target range of 8-12 per cent.

They also see no signs that higher rates would help the situation in international currency markets where sterling has put up a very stable performance of late.

Financial markets acknowledge these factors to a large extent, albeit that they might enter a number of qualifications on such issues as short term distortions to the monetary statistics and the strength of credit demand not reflected in bank lending figures.

More importantly, however, markets are highly nervous about the coming months.

Domestically, they are concerned about developments on the pay front and the prospective increase in the second half of the financial year in the Government's borrowing requirements.

Externally, they fear a further rise in United States interest rates and, at some stage, a possible flow of international funds back into the dollar.

Even without an increase in MLR the clearing banks must now be flooding their margins increasingly squeezed as a result of the recent rise in money market rates.

Money is expected to become progressively tighter over the rest of the month as tax payments fall due and the authorities could be faced with a difficult situation.

They may feel compelled to raise MLR or find themselves in the somewhat paradoxical situation of having to consider leading to the houses at a rate above MLR.

Panel looks at higher charges from Butlin's

Price increases planned by Butlin's, Britain's leading holiday company and subsidiary of the Rank Organisation, which would increase a week's holiday centre all-in stay for a family of four between £15 and £30 a week, are to be investigated by the Price Commission.

Butlin's wanted to increase tariff charges by a weighted average of 15.17 per cent at eight main holiday centres: Ayr, Scotland; Barry Island and Pwllheli, Wales; and Bognor Regis, Clacton, Fife, Midshead and Skegness.

The Commission said yesterday that although the increases would vary over a range of services the effect for a family of two adults and two children staying on an all-in basis for a week would during peak season mean an increase of between £25 and £30 according to centre and grade of accommodation. In low season the increase would be about £15.

Butlin's pointed out that a substantial proportion of holiday centre trade was self-catering and that it would, with the increases, still have been possible for a family of four to holiday for a week from £94.

Increases of between 12 to 14 per cent in charges at Butlin's four United Kingdom hotels and eight Fresh Fields self-catering centres are not affected by the investigation.

By asking for an interim price increase under profit safeguard rules Butlin's said last night that the main reason for not notifying the increases was because of an imminent national pay award for catering staff that could be 19 per cent or more.

Butlin's last increased their charges last year by 15 per cent. A £5m investment programme has been under way for five years, with recently a major modernisation and improvement facilities to the United Kingdom.

In brief

Court rejects claims by Texas oilman

Mr Nelson Barker Hunt, the Texas oilman, has lost his four-year legal battle to get hundreds of millions of dollars in damages from 10 oil companies, after the 1973 nationalisation of the Hunt oil fields in Libya.

A district judge in Manhattan has dismissed two anti-trust claims brought by Mr Hunt and two of his brothers, Herbert and Lamar. The court refused to hear a breach-of-contract claim.

Economists in Bank productivity forum

The Bank of England's private quarterly meeting with a group of academic economists took place yesterday. The topic for discussion was the causes and effects of low company productivity.

Several papers were given on the topic to the group of more than 20 at the all-day conference. Those were believed to be 10 Bank representatives present, including the Governor, and rather more outside economists.

China order to Dutch

Five Dutch companies are due to receive a Chinese contract worth "some millions" of guilders for harbour and dredging work, a spokesman for Koochikie Bo, Kalls Westminister Group NV said yesterday in Amsterdam.

Senate agrees to extend import duty waiver

Washington, Oct 13.—The Senate has approved legislation extending to February 15 next the Treasury Department's authority to suspend or waive countervailing duties on imports from European Economic Community nations and other countries.

The waiver authority was tied to sugar legislation, and Administration officials said they would know later in the day whether or not the sugar Bill with the countervailing duty waiver amended would be cleared by Congress before its final adjournment, expected this week.

Originally the White House asked for the countervailing duty waiver authority extension until next August 1 to avoid jeopardizing the outcome of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

But the Senate decided to extend the waiver authority, which was to run out on January 3, only until February 15.—AP-Jow Joos.

Trend of industrial output continues rise in August but manufacturing patchy

By David Blake

Economics Correspondent

Industrial output rose again in August, continuing the trend in recent months. However, the recovery remains rather patchy, with North Sea oil continuing to perform spectacularly well this year and the traditional heart of manufacturing, engineering, experiencing slower growth.

The index of industrial production produced by the Central Statistical Office stood at 110.7 in August, up 0.5 per cent from July level. In the three months to the end of August the index averaged a 1.4 per cent increase on its level during the three months to the end of May.

For manufacturing, industry alone the increase to the same period was 1.2 per cent. Compared with the same month in 1977, overall industrial output was 4 per cent up and manufacturing output 2 per cent.

Within the manufacturing sector, which accounts for

about 70 per cent of all industrial output, there have been significant variations, with both chemicals and metal, manufacturing recording sharp increases in the last three-month period while engineering and textiles have done badly.

One striking characteristic of the figures is the sharp growth in the intermediate products sector, which rose by 2.4 per cent in the three months to August compared with only 0.7 per cent in the consumer goods industries.

The pattern is similar to some of the figures which have been recorded for imports recently, but it is difficult to reconcile with the pattern of demand in the economy.

Although the number of consumer goods being produced has grown very slowly, demand for them has been shooting ahead. The consumer has been the main driving force behind the recovery in demand during 1978.

The poor performance of consumer goods producers may be

one explanation for the fact that output, although expanding significantly, is not going up as rapidly as demand.

Manufacturing output is only about 6½ per cent up on its 1977 level, compared with a 10½ per cent rise in the 1975 recession—a far smaller increase than that recorded in most countries.

One problem in assessing the true pace of recovery is that the authorities have only just switched to the basis of calculating growth from the 1975 recession to 1970 to those of 1975.

The change makes the importance of North Sea oil more apparent and pushes up the overall growth rate.

Another problem is that the industrial production index is frequently liable to be revised.

The latest figures show a fall in industrial production during July instead of the increase thought to have occurred when the figures were first published. Difficulties in the steel industry also cause problems in interpreting the trend.

Table, page 22

Fed boosts discount rate to 8½ pc

Washington, Oct 13.—The Federal Reserve Board today approved an increase in the discount rate to 8½ per cent from 8 per cent at district banks, including New York, effective from Monday.

This brings the discount rate to its all-time high. The vote approving the increase was five to two.

Nevertheless, President Carter still aims to increase pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates.

Today, commercial banks across the United States raised their prime-lending rates to 10 per cent from 9½ per cent, writes Frank Vogel.

Mr Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, noted that the President was deeply concerned about the reappearance after four years of double-digit inflation.

He said that the President's administration was going to present the societies with any problems.

US strives for clamp on export credits

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Oct 13

The United States is sending an envoy to European capitals next week to propose stronger international export credit arrangements.

The envoy, Mr Fred Bergsten, Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs, said here today that America does not want an export credit war.

Both Congress and the White House are concerned about attempts by some governments to undermine American trade competitiveness by granting special export credits to promote such products as aircraft, ships and nuclear power technology.

America might retaliate, he said, by expanding its export credit agreements to include scope and tightness.

Mr Bergsten, who will be going to London, Bonn, Paris and Brussels, did not discuss retaliation in this area today, but he stated that legislation before Congress specifically notes this possibility.

He stressed that the Carter Administration considered this an important issue.

The sale of the European

airbus to Eastern Airlines and the heavily-subsidised sale of Rolls-Royce engines to Pan American World Airways have both evoked loud protests in Congress.

No retaliatory action has been taken, but Mr Bergsten's talks to Europe will follow top-level discussions on export credit conducted recently between Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury Secretary, and finance ministers from Britain, other European countries, Japan and Canada.

"Our objective," Mr Bergsten said, "is—quite literally—to head off an export credit war and all the dangers this poses to an open world trading system."

He admitted that the American concern had increased because foreign nations had been providing special credits to just those industries which were relatively weaker than their American rivals.

But he pointed out that "everyone wants a stronger dollar and a better United States trade balance." It was "illogical to support actions at the same time that reduced American competitiveness."

Sterling and dollar both weaker

By Our Economics Staff

Sterling was under pressure on the foreign exchange markets yesterday after the news of the poor trade figures and worries about the prospects for pay.

The dollar was also weaker despite some official intervention to bolster the rate.

The pound lost 0.3 points on its effective rate index, measured against a basket of currencies, to close at 62.1 per cent of its end-1977 value.

It has fallen by 1 per cent on this measure to the last trading day of the year.

Against the dollar sterling gained 15 points to close at \$1.9865.

The German mark was again in the forefront yesterday. It rose to a new record level against the dollar of DM1.86 from DM1.874 on Thursday.

In the last two weeks the mark has risen by 4 per cent against the dollar. This has put increasing strains on the European joint float. Market rumours of an imminent revaluation of the mark were denied yesterday by Germany.

Dealers say they can see no early end to the dollar's weakness. Official buying of dollars helped the rate in Europe, but when the New York market opened commercial pressure on the rate was again felt.

The Swiss franc rose from 1.542 on Thursday to 1.526 yesterday. The yen was also stronger at 186 to the dollar. Despite the dollar's fall yesterday, the price of gold remained steady at \$224.875.

Prices: imports drawn in to aid production recovery

continued from page 1

invisibles, the current account was £119m in deficit.

Some of the extra imports were sucked in to provide raw materials and semi-finished goods, needed as part of the recovery in industrial production which according to yesterday's figures is continuing.

Total output rose by another half a per cent in August. There has been a smaller increase in manufacturing output, however.

Higher output helps companies to cut their costs.

UK RETAIL PRICES
percentage change on equal basis

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 1974=100) for retail prices not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sept	185.7	188.2	14.1	
Oct	185.5	187.3	9.9	
Nov	187.4	188.2	8.7	
Dec	188.4	188.0	7.4	
1978				
Jan	186.5	181.4	7.4	
Feb	186.5	181.4	7.2	
March	181.8	182.4	6.7	
April	184.6	185.0	8.4	
May	195.7	199.1	9.6	
June	197.2	197.2	8.9	
July	199.1	198.7	9.1	
Aug	199.4	200.4	9.8	
Sept	200.2	201.4	9.6	

Motor Show disputes settled

By Clifford Webb

Birmingham's International Motor Show will open on time next Friday, but only because stand-fitting firms have once again given way to employees' demands for increased overtime payments.

At separate meetings yesterday 300 electricians and 1,400 stand fitters voted to call off strikes which at best had threatened to delay the opening and at worst could have led to the £20m show being cancelled.

The electricians walked out on Thursday morning. The fitters called a half-day strike on Wednesday and were planning another for yesterday afternoon.

The official view on yesterday's developments was given by Mr David Gens, Deputy Secretary of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, who are responsible for the Motor Show organisation. He said: "We are delighted that the men have returned to work after discussions with their employers. Everybody is working like beavers at this moment to make sure that Britain's biggest ever motor show is an outstanding success."

Behind the scenes, there was widespread concern that what some exhibitors described as "the old Ears Court disease" of last-minute blackmail had moved up the M1 to Birmingham.

"One of the largest exhibitors said: 'I suppose it was too much to hope that by coming to a new venue we should have seen the last of the perennial demands for special overtime payments or bonuses—call them what you will.'"

Even before yesterday's co-operations it was clear that by holding strikes of limited duration the men were ensuring that the amount of overtime would have to be increased to meet Friday's deadline.

The organisers are hoping that the next show they will find a new format for stand-fitting work which will prevent a recurrence.

Managers seek court ban on steel closure

By Donald MacIntyre

The Steel Industry Management Association has begun an expected legal move to prevent the striking 'up' of steel making at Gillingham, Strathclyde, from going ahead on December 23 before adequate consultation with its members.

The 12,000 member group has insisted that the Scottish regional officials to seek a determination in the Court of Sessions in Edinburgh to stop closure without first holding adequate discussions with managers' representatives.

The association is not affiliated to the TUC, and was excluded from talks with senior management earlier this week.

At this talks the TUC steel committee effectively, it is claimed, refused to accept a temporary plan, which will mean 720 redundancies at probable compensation of between £3,000 and £16,000 a man.

Up to 55 members of SIMA could eventually be affected by the plan, which will mean 720 redundancies at probable compensation of between £3,000 and £16,000 a man.

The legal move is the latest step in SIMA's battle to secure the same consultation rights as those granted to TUC-affiliated unions to the industry and from which the steel contract drew up last spring excluded the association.

Mr Robert Muir, SIMA's general secretary, told delegates to the association's annual conference in Harrogate last night that the TUC appeared "a hell-bent on a policy of appeasement of blue-collar unions."

"I do not trust this administration to deal fairly and honourably with its managers," Mr Muir said that the corporation was caught up in a "downward spiral of retrenchment and reduction" of the sort that had afflicted the motorcycle and shipbuilding industries.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 219.92 - 3.47

The FT index: 496.2 - 9.6

Rises

Advest Group	7p to 310p
Asbury & Moly	3p to 120p
Broken Hill	10p to 715p
Carwoods	3p to

Your home 3

Take one in the lounge

Home owners such as the Cuttings who surrender their privacy, between 8.30 in the morning and 6.00 at night (film makers work to a strict unvoiced timetable), are, of course, well rewarded.



"Why did you book Wuthering Heights and Crumbleford's Crispycrunch commercial on the same morning?"

"The worry was unfounded. The film company arranges the extra insurance, makes good any accidental damage and—most important—is prepared to add

be in for a shock. You cannot pick and choose. Rosemary and John Curting's contribution to culture, to date has included two full-length feature films—*Adventures of a plumber's mate*

to Mrs. Cutting, are more social than financial. Though she and her financier husband have a busy social life, there is still the enjoyment of meeting different people in what could be

"When I find it", he says, "I just knock and ask".

Roger Beard

Wives get a better deal from the Revenue

these circumstances there are two ways in which the wife can secure that the repayment goes direct to her. She can opt for separate repayments or if she

hence there is a considerable loss of personal allowances (£550) and the joint income has to be quite high to make a claim worth while.

eliminate any sex discrimination and the wording on other Revenue forms will be reviewed.

info

£25,000

*It's an investment we take
as seriously as you do.*

The main benefits of the Vanbrugh Investment Portfolio are outlined opposite and detailed in a brochure which we will send you on request. The more you find out about what we're offering, the more you'll realise that nobody else takes a £25,000 investment quite as seriously as we do. But naturally you should consult an independent professional adviser before taking such an important decision.

The Vanbrugh Investment Portfolio

Vanbrugh Life is an acknowledged leader in the use of investment bonds in order to make the most tax-efficient deployment of an individual's resources. Through Vanbrugh investment funds (Equity, Property, Fixed Interest, Managed, International and Cash) the individual is able to benefit directly from the Prudential's investment expertise, skills and resources, while retaining wide freedom of investment choice.

VIP investors will receive:

ment Conferences, where they will hear the Investment Directors' interpretation of current economic circumstances and financial prospects. They will also have the chance to discuss with our investment panel any aspect of their portfolio.

VIP investors can also enjoy:

A very advantageous exchange scheme for shares and gilt-edged securities... Quoted shares can be exchanged into a VTP investment on preferential terms... at a price 1% above their normal 'bid' price... and completely free of commission, contract stamp and VAT. Gilt-edged securities will be accepted at 'offer price' and again completely free of brokerage commission, contract stamp and VAT.

Grouse

Indeed the change is only part of a package of price increases for specialized services. In some cases charges had been left at

readily apparent that there are likely to be disproportionately large increases at a later date.

SAVE £12 A MONTH
AND LET YOUR MONEY
MAKE MORE MONEY FOR A CHANGE

SIGNATURE
Registered in England No. 1048359. Reg. Office as above. This offer is not

DATE _____

Available to residents of Elm.

THURSDAY

Vera Di Palma



Vanbrugh Investment Portfolio

Vanbrugh Life Assurance Limited
41/43 Maddox St., London W1R 9LA Tel: 01-499 4923
A MEMBER OF THE PRUDENTIAL GROUP

هكذا من الأصل

THE M&G GROUP

PERSONAL INVESTMENT

Investor's week

Uncertainties depress the market

Friday the thirteenth worries did not keep the superstitious sellers out of the stock market yesterday where, after a week of rising and falling prices, shares ended the account on a dull and despondent note.

The pay deadlock at Ford and BOC and the wage increases being sought by local authority and mine workers put a damper on sentiment which took a further dousing yesterday from the disappointing trade figures.

A visible deficit of £194m was deemed poor news and the FT Ordinary Share Index ended the day 9.6 down at 496.2. On the week, the fall amounted to 6.8.

Market men left the City for the weekend with few clear ideas of where the market would turn next. Institutional and pension fund managers, fearful of taking a bold step in either direction, are content to sit on the sidelines until a lead is established.

Over the past five sessions the funds have done little more than dither tentatively into the market to sell or buy the odd line of stock and on the latter's atmosphere of recent weeks continues to reign supreme on the stock market.

On no occasion during the week have barmy markets managed to top the 5,000 level and there are few signs that things are going to get any better.

Gilt-edged securities have a similar tale to tell. With little interest in this market and the American prime rate continuing to go up, most investors are put off by the high minimum lending rate (MLR) rise and gifts become more attractive before buying any stock.

However, with Treasury bill rates trading at a level which amounts to a 0.5 per cent rise in MTR in 101 per cent, dealers feel that there could be an up-

turn in this market next week. The Treasury's move to block the preference share loophole through dividend restraint took its toll on the share prices of several groups which were forced to cancel just such issues. Campari, Barr & Wallace Arnold, Petrow and Startrite all lost ground.

Trading news provided most of the interest throughout the week with the three main order groups, Freeman, Grattan, and Empire, claiming attention early on. Grattan was the only one of the three to disappoint and the shares of all groups were marked accordingly.

Stores proved to be a dull section. Disappointing half-time figures lowered Debenhams but outlived Austin Reed had a better time pleasing with its six month figures.

Reporting next week Marks & Spencer and British Home Stores traded nervously while Mothercare also ended lower.

Among the shares to be suspended were Centrawest Securities and George Whitehouse, pending merger terms while dealings were also suspended in Attock Petroleum following news that it is to merge with the private oil group Cambridge Petroleum.

On the bid scene Vantoo stepped into the ring with an agreed bid for the much-sought after Compton Sons & Webb, topping the Courtlands offer and nudging the Compton share price up.

Other isolated pockets of interest included Grand Metropolitan which weathered the uncertainties of the Mecca management, gold shares which eased back despite the record bullion price, and Ricardo Engineering which is climbing steadily higher on renewed investment demand.

Alison Mitchell

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
217p	94p	Ldn Prov Poster	7p to 205p	Results
205p	25p	Mills & Allen	23p to 200p	Good prospects
226p	102p	Food Group	41p to 177p	Australian sale
355p	68p	Ricardo Eng	21p to 355p	Investment-buying
264p	164p	RTZ	8p to 257p	Ashton diamonds
136p	30p	Campari	9p to 106p	Prof issue dividend
667p	400p	Glaxo	58p to 570p	Below par results
158p	77p	Grattan Whse	21p to 109p	Half-time figures
469p	235p	Harmony	40p to 328p	Unlucky golds
217p	100p	Minel	14p to 174p	Ahead of results

Unit trust performance

Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unit holder index 2383.8; change from January 1, 1978: +14.1%. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +8.4%; over past three years: +6.1%.

GROWTH	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
M & G Conv Growth	32.5	70.3	Bridge Drayton	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Allied Hambro Sir Cos	30.3	169.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Oceanic Performance	28.5	86.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Allied Hambro Sir Cos	27.9	172.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Sir Cos	26.4	104.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Franklin's Sir Cos	24.8	104.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Londoo Wall Spec Sns	22.4	120.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
M & G Smaller Cos	20.2	136.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
M & G Recovery	20.1	210.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Allied Hambro Rec	19.9	190.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Leo Capital	18.6	70.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
M & G Magnam	16.2	47.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Professional	13.7	71.3	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
New Court, Small Cos	12.4	108.9	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Centrawest Comm	11.8	48.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
S & P Select Inter	11.2	41.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Perpetual Growth	11.1	148.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Target Special Sibs	10.5	18.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Balance Opportunity	10.1	15.7	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Confederation Growth	9.8	86.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
M & G Compound	9.4	72.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Arbuthnot Growth	8.8	46.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Unicorn Prof Mgt	8.6	63.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Unicorn Recovery	8.3	82.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Bridge Capital	7.4	66.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Schroder Capital F	7.3	64.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Oceanic Recovery	7.2	64.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Antony Gibbs Growth	6.6	80.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
S & P Universal Growth	6.6	39.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Healdsworth Capital	6.5	94.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Capital Acc	6.4	62.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
CT Capital	5.6	38.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Tyndall Scottish Cap	5.6	56.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Stockholders F	5.6	40.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Pearl Growth	5.5	49.9	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
S & P Capital	4.8	42.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Gartmore Insurance	3.9	33.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
New Court Equity	3.6	49.9	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Key Equity & General	3.5	50.3	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Comm & Ind	2.8	41.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Selford Trust	2.6	63.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Growth	2.0	63.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Seab Capital	1.9	74.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Lawson Growth	1.9	13.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Abbey Capital	0.8	65.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Drayton Cap	0.7	64.8	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Unicorn Growth	0.5	52.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Schlesinger UK Gth Ac	0.4	30.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Allied Hambro Acc	0.3	62.2	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Unicorn Growth F	-0.7	40.0	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Manulife Growth	-0.9	79.1	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Capital	-1.9	58.6	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Schlesinger Mktk Lds	-2.3	29.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia West Cap	-2.4	29.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77.4
Britannia Growth	-2.5	25.9	Midland	24.5	77.4	Midland	24.5	77.4	British	24.5	77															

acked
unction

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Plant em

men get

